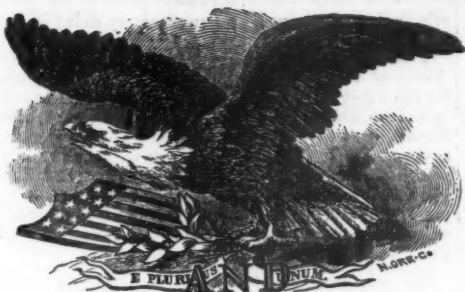


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME V.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 238.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

{ SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY.

Petitions for Bounties.....	469	Obituary.....	474
The Army.....	470	Army Personal.....	475
Army Pay Bill.....	470	Foreign Military and Naval	476
General John Bayley.....	471	Items.....	476
The New Army Regulations.....	471	The Board of Naval Survey	476
Abstract of Special Orders is-		Bill.....	476
ued from the Adjutant-Gen-		The Military Academy.....	477
eral's Office for the week		Congress.....	477
ending March 9, 1868.....	472	The Drowning of Admiral Bell	478
Various Naval Matters.....	472	and Lieut.-Com. Reed.....	478
First U. S. Artillery.....	472	The Artillery School.....	478
M. O. L. U. S.....	473	Experiments with the 12-inch	478
Regular and Volunteer.....	473	Rifle.....	478
An Ideal Soldier and the Veri-		Navy Gazette.....	478
table One.....	474	Army Gazette.....	479
The Dragon Bold.....	474	The National Guard.....	480

PETITIONS FOR BOUNTIES.

IF the bounty business had never been overdone in previous Congresses, surely it would have been in the present. Bills and resolutions by the score, memorials and petitions by the hundred, have flooded Congress and committees, and in every conceivable form propositions have been made for paying extra bounties and regular bounties, additional bounties and new bounties, for all sorts of services and under all sorts of pretences. Bills to pay State bounties, to "equalize" bounties on the basis of the highest, and the like, have been so thick, that it is to be hoped that the reaction will sweep them all away together.

It may seem hard to speak so severely of schemes ostensibly favorable to soldiers and sailors—those noble men to whom we owe our country. But the reasons we shall presently give will justify our position. We are friendly to every equitable, wise, and practicable plan launched in behalf of our gallant Army and Navy. But these manifold bounty projects are neither practicable, wise, nor equitable. We doubt if some of them would ever have been presented and pressed at all, were it not that the soldier and sailor, and, especially, the ex-soldier and ex-sailor, compose so large a portion of the electoral people. A politician fancies he can in no way please so great a body of his constituents as by voting the distribution of bounties to ex-volunteers.

In the first place, the finances of the country will not warrant such expenditures. The Treasury is now far from being plethoric, and cannot afford to pay large sums of money, except for debts actually due. We are cutting down our Army and Navy below their proper strength, and sapping their efficiency by our penny-wise economy; and yet Congressmen who sound the trumpet of "reform" in this particular, will gravely consider the propriety of paying enormous bounties, which are not, and never were, due from the country. Even in ordinary times, such measures would be questionable, because they are acts not of justice, but of generosity; and it would require strong proof of merit to lavish in gifts the nation's surplus income. But, in these "hard times," the project is absurd. We have not money to pay our honest debts, and some financiers are planning repudiation; and these are not debts, but donations.

In the next place, these projects of equalizing bounties interfere with deserving claims—as, for example, of pensions for wounds or worthy service, partly by diverting public attention from them by their own clamor, and partly by confusing them all by the very number of new schemes for depleting the Treasury. Good and bad projects for relieving ex-volunteers go down together in a general disgust, thanks to these manifold claims. The money required, also, for equalizing bounties

would leave nothing for any other project connected with the Army and Navy.

Again, the whole system of bounties is a bad one, and was bad from the outset. The JOURNAL took ground against it from the start, and its forebodings have been more than realized. It was not merely the mercenary character which was thus fastened upon the service to which we adverted, for, to a less extent, the same charge could be brought against the daily pay of the soldier; it was not merely the disgraceful bidding and overbidding of city against city, and State against State, to fill its quota with hirelings; it was not merely the trash wherewith this system filled up regiments once the pride of our country; it was not merely the introduction of "bounty-jumping," with its enormous stimulus to desertion; it was not merely the ruin which was worked in the discipline of some very good regiments by filling them up with the scum of the gutters of our seaboard cities, and with the lees of Europe; it was not merely the infamous dredging of the emigrant ships by rival bounty agents to secure substitutes for conscripts; it was not merely the enormous State debts, which soon burdened every State and city, caused by the extravagant bounties; it was not merely the dissatisfaction of those who went first to the field, with no bounty at all. These all combined only represented what evils were wrought at the very introduction of the system; they did not further express the continued lowering of the type of recruits, and the continued exhaustion of resources, and the continued lessons in desertion and demoralization. Nor did they express what we have yet to learn by experience—namely, that in any future war our bounty system may be our ruin. Remembering how, with the progress of the war, bounties began, volunteers will hold off, in hopes of greater offers, and they may hold off at a critical moment. The whole system, indeed, is wrong in every way. It reduces service to a mere matter of money-making, and to a competitive trade, too, of the worst sort.

It should be remembered, finally, that the main parties in interest in these bounty claims are not the ex-volunteers, but claim-agents, who have bought up the soldiers' papers, and from time to time exert an enormous pressure to force through their schemes. We may, therefore, spare some of our extra sympathy for the soldiers themselves. It would be difficult to find many Volunteers who would assert that they had been treated wrongly in the matter of the bounty. Most of them, indeed, would rather boast of having gone into the service with no such inducement, and they would take the same view with ourselves regarding the impolicy of the whole system of bounty-giving. Some of them have sold out their "rights," or claims to a retrospective bounty, to those claim-agents that infest Congress, and organize gigantic schemes in the lobbies. We do not believe in plunging the country still further in debt to line the pockets of these gentry. As to the total amount of the bounty projects, it is something enormous. A year ago the bounty-qualifying proposition was thought to involve an expenditure of some hundreds of millions, and, we presume, the sum has not since been diminished. We hope the whole subject will soon receive its quietus.

WE have received a letter from Fort Laramie, dated February 8, 1868, informing us that the ther-

mometer on that day stood twenty-four degrees below zero at that post. The same correspondent informs us that for several days in succession the thermometer varied from fourteen to twenty-eight degrees below zero. If any of our readers live where the thermometer registers lower we should like to hear from them.

On another page of this paper will be found the text of the Pay Bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK. The bill, it will be seen, substitutes for the present pay and allowances a certain fixed salary for each grade—for the general \$15,000; the lieutenant-general \$10,000; a major-general \$7,000, \$6,500, and \$6,000, according to the size and importance of his command; a brigadier-general \$5,500 and \$5,000, according to his command; a colonel \$3,500 and \$3,200; a lieutenant-colonel \$3,000 and \$2,800; a major \$2,700; a captain \$2,200; a first lieutenant \$1,900; a second lieutenant \$1,700. Officers below the rank of major, whose duties require them to be mounted, \$200 additional. In lieu of the additional ration, ten per cent of the current yearly pay for each term of five years of continuous service is allowed, but the total of such increase must not exceed fifty per cent on the yearly pay of the grade. The pay of officers on leave of absence beyond sixty days is reduced thirty per cent for the excess of time unless the absence is caused by sickness. Retired officers not on duty receive half pay. Forage is allowed, and commutation of forage, under certain circumstances. Officers of assimilated rank are paid according to that rank.

The pay and allowance of enlisted men continue as already prescribed by law, except that in lieu of the allowance for bounties and additional pay for reenlistment the pay proper is increased one dollar per month during the second year of enlistment, a further one dollar during the third year, and an additional dollar during each additional year. When a soldier reenlists immediately or within ninety days his term of enlistment is counted continuously, and the additional dollar a month is allowed for each year.

Officers may purchase from the proper departments, subsistence and fuel, and, when furnished with public quarters, according to the Regulations, they shall pay not more than six dollars per month per room, and six dollars per cord for wood. All officers and enlisted men in service, or who enter the service prior to January 1, 1869, who have heretofore served in the Regular or Volunteer armies, are entitled to count their former service for the purpose of pay proper, as if it had been continuous with their actual service. Soldiers enlisting after that date receive pay as if they had enlisted for the first time.

The provision of the bill requiring that the enlisted men, as well as officers, shall be paid monthly, will be received with general approbation. It is a step in the right direction, which ought to have been instituted long before this; but weekly pay would be better still. The requirement that officers shall pay rent for the public quarters they occupy will be likely to meet with opposition, and it may be best that it should be modified. The plan of fixing a definite salary for each grade has always had advocates in the Army, and has much to recommend it. The bill, as a whole, seems to us to contain few objectionable features, and these can easily be eliminated during its passage through Congress.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General Elliott, commanding the District of Owyhee, on the 17th ult., issued the following order, announcing the death of Lieutenant Rothermell:

The brevet major-general commanding, with deep regret announces the decease, near camp on Malheur river, on the 15th instant, of Lieutenant James A. Rothermell, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, by the accidental discharge of his own rifle.

Lieutenant Rothermell served in the Volunteer service during the Rebellion, and was, June 18, 1867, commissioned in the Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Zealous in the performance of his duty, and having a pride in his profession, his regiment, and the Army have lost one of its brightest young officers. Having a cheerful disposition he was a favorite with all who knew him.

As a mark of respect for his memory, the officers of the District are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On the 19th ult., Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, ordered the following changes of station to be made by the troops of his command:

The detachment of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Lockhart, Texas, is hereby relieved and will return, without delay, to its proper station, Austin, Texas.

The temporary post of Kaufman, Kaufman County, Texas, is hereby discontinued. Company G, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, there stationed, will march to Bryan Station, Texas, and proceed thence by rail to Galveston, Texas, and from that place by steamer to Point Isabel, Texas, where it will be reported by its commanding officer, to the commanding officer, Sub-District Rio Grande, for duty.

The temporary post of Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, Texas, is hereby discontinued. Company A, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, there stationed, will march to Bryan Station, Texas, and proceed thence by rail to Galveston, Texas, and from that place by steamer to Point Isabel, Texas, where it will be reported by its commanding officer, to the commanding officer Sub-District Rio Grande, for duty.

The following changes have also been ordered in the above district:

The detachment of Company D, Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, now at Indianola, Texas, to be relieved from further duty at that post, and to proceed to join its company at Goliad, Texas. The post of Refugio to be discontinued. The company there stationed will at once proceed to Goliad, Texas, and take post at that place. Company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry, upon the arrival of Company D, Thirty-fifth Infantry, at Goliad, Texas, to at once proceed to Helena, Texas, and take post at that place, leaving the detachment at Hallettsville, Texas, under Lieutenant Stevens, as at present.

On the 2d instant, Major-General Sheridan issued the following order:

The undersigned hereby resumes the command of the Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Missouri and Kansas, the Indian Territory and the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado, except that portion of the latter Territory along the line of the "Union Pacific Railroad," transferred to the Department of the Platte, by Paragraph 3, of General Orders No. 3, series of 1866, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

Prompt and strict obedience to all legitimate orders, and the most rigid economy will be required of all commanding officers within the limits of this command.

No officer within the limits of the Department of the Missouri, will be permitted to use the name of the general commanding in any order or instructions, except the assistant adjutant-general and the duly-announced aides-de-camp, nor will the name of any commanding officer in this department be used in this sense, except by his duly appointed acting assistant adjutant-general, aide-de-camp, or adjutant.

Staff officers at these headquarters are required to wear the uniform during office hours, viz.: from 9 A. M., till 2 P. M., daily except Sunday, and whenever on duty.

Regimental officers when on duty and officers visiting these headquarters on business are also required to wear the uniform.

BREVET Major Canby, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order:

Military tribunals appointed by post commanders will be composed of three officers, not including the post commander, and may be assembled at any point within the limits of the post. Where a post commander, desiring to convene a tribunal, shall not have three officers other than himself available for the detail, he will report the fact to these headquarters, to the end that the want may be supplied by ordering an officer from another post for the temporary duty.

So much of the circular of May 15, 1867, from these headquarters, as is inconsistent with the foregoing, is revoked.

The monthly reports of crimes, arrests, and of discharge or transfers of prisoners, required by existing orders from civil officers within this Military District to the provost marshal-general, will in future be rendered through the post commander within whose jurisdiction such officers may be serving at the time. The duplicate reports required to be made to post commanders are hereby discontinued; and the reports required of post commanders will hereafter embrace only such cases as are not included in the reports of civil officers, and will be rendered at the time these reports are forwarded, with such remarks as are requisite to a full understanding of any cases needing explanation. Post commanders will report at the same time the measures taken, with a view to correct any neglect on the part of civil officers, either in failure to notice a reported crime, or to arrest the

criminal, or for unusual or unnecessary delay in making the reports required.

Post commanders are reminded that under the 12th Article of War, and paragraph 190, Revised Regulations for the Army, 1863, they are authorized to grant furloughs to the enlisted men of their commands, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, and to not more than two persons from one company at the same time. Applications for furloughs for a greater length of time than the above, or to more than two soldiers from one company, will not be granted without special authority; and applications for such furloughs will be forwarded through the proper channels to these headquarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Third Military District, on the 26th ult. issued the following order:

The board of officers of which Brevet Colonel Maurice Maloney, lieutenant colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is president, and which assembled at Savannah, Georgia, on the 1st instant, pursuant to Special Orders No. 22, current series, from these headquarters, for the purpose of investigating certain charges of mal-administration preferred against the mayor and other municipal officers of that city, has rendered the following:

OPINION—The board, in conclusion, would state that it has thoroughly investigated the matters laid before it, contained in the accompanying petition, and has discovered nothing sustaining the charge of malfeasance in office preferred against the mayor and municipal authorities of Savannah, and does therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioners asking for the removal of the same, be not granted.

The proceedings and opinion of the board are approved, and no further action will be taken on the aforesaid charges.

ARMY PAY BILL.

MR. SCHENCK has introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives:

A Bill to fix and equalize the pay of officers, and to establish the pay of enlisted soldiers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, instead of pay, allowances and emoluments of every kind, except as hereinafter provided, the following shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the Army of the United States of the several grades respectively: Of a general, fifteen thousand dollars; of a lieutenant-general, ten thousand dollars. Of a major-general, when commanding a geographical military division embracing two or more departments, or of a separate army actually in the field and engaged in military operations, seven thousand dollars; when commanding a geographical military department or division in the field, six thousand five hundred dollars; when on other duty, six thousand dollars. Of a brigadier-general, when commanding a military department, army, or division in the field, or serving as chief of a bureau, five thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty five thousand dollars. Of a colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, three thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a regiment, or on other duty, three thousand two hundred dollars. Of a lieutenant colonel, when commanding a regiment or military post, three thousand dollars; when on other duty, two thousand eight hundred dollars. Of a major, two thousand seven hundred dollars; of a captain, two thousand two hundred dollars; of a first lieutenant, one thousand nine hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, one thousand seven hundred dollars. And that captains, lieutenants, and other officers below the rank of major, whose duties require them to be mounted, shall, when not mounted by the public, receive two hundred dollars per annum additional pay, to provide for the purchase of horses, horse equipments, remounts, and all other mounted expenses exclusive of forage: *Provided*, that all mounted officers entitled to pay as such, including general and field officers, shall be required to mount, arm, and equip themselves at their own expense, and when from inability to procure horses or other exigency of service they are furnished by the public, it shall be by purchase of the horse and equipments from the proper department, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may establish; *And provided further*, That when it is deemed inexpedient to transport the horses of officers from one station to another, such horses may be turned over to the Quartermasters' Department at a fair valuation, to be exchanged for others of equal value to be supplied by the public at the new station or field of duty of the officer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That surgeons, chaplains, military storekeepers, and other officers or persons having by law assimilated or declared rank, shall be paid according to the above rates, and according to the rank which they hold by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of the additional ration allowed by existing laws to commissioned officers, for each term of five years' service as such, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every commissioned officer, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, and excepting retired officers, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years of continuous service: *Provided*, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed fifty per centum on the yearly pay of his grade as established by section one of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an officer is on leave of absence for a period of more than sixty days, his pay shall be reduced thirty per centum below his ordinary duty pay for such time as is in excess over sixty days, unless such absence is occasioned by sickness or by wounds received while in the line of duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of officers on the retired list, when not on duty, shall be one-half of the pay of their respective grades, as provided for in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That forage in kind may be allowed and drawn for horses of mounted off-

cers, actually kept by them, when and at the place where they are on duty, at a rate not to exceed for a general, for six horses; for a lieutenant-general, for five horses; for a major-general, for four horses; for a brigadier-general, for three horses; for a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major, for two horses; for a captain, or lieutenant, including chaplains, for one horse: *Provided*, That when it is impracticable to issue forage in kind, commutation at existing rates shall be allowed for so much as is not so furnished.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and allowance of all enlisted men shall continue as prescribed by existing laws, except that hereafter each enlisted man shall, instead of the established allowance for bounties and additional pay on account of re-enlistments, receive an increase on his ordinary pay proper of \$1 per month during the second year of his enlistment, a further increase of \$1 per month during the third year of his enlistment, and one additional dollar per month during each additional year of his enlistment, and when any soldier re-enlists immediately or within ninety days after the expiration of a previous term of enlistment, his service shall, for the purpose of pay, be counted as one continuous term of enlistment, and he shall receive from year to year additional pay at the rate of one dollar per month in each successive year that he remains in the service: *Provided*, That the pay of sergeant-major of regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, shall be the same as that of the sergeant-major of the battalion of engineers; that the pay of quartermaster-sergeants and commissary sergeants of regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and of the saddler sergeants of cavalry regiments, shall be the same as that of the quartermaster-sergeant of the battalion of engineers; that the pay of first sergeants of infantry, cavalry and artillery shall be the same as that of a sergeant of engineers, and the pay of sergeants of infantry, cavalry, and artillery shall be twenty-four dollars a month: *Provided further*, That the grade of company quartermaster sergeant of infantry and cavalry and artillery, when not mounted, be discontinued, and the company quartermaster sergeants be assigned to duty as supernumerary sergeants with their companies until, by ordinary casualties, the number is reduced.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay that may be due them monthly, unless the same be withheld by sentence of a court-martial, or for other good cause, on the order of the Secretary of War, and every failure to make such prompt and punctual monthly payment, except for the fault of the officer or enlisted man himself, or when it is certified by the officer in command of the troops that such failure has been satisfactorily accounted for, shall be held and taken to be a military offence on the part of the Paymaster-General or other officer of the Pay Department, who, being supplied with funds for that purpose, shall be wilfully guilty of such neglect or refusal to pay, and shall subject the delinquent officer to trial by court-martial, and such punishment as the court may direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That officers may purchase from the proper departments the amount of subsistence and fuel which they are now permitted to draw in kind, or commute, at uniform prices to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War, not exceeding the average actual cost of the same exclusive of transportation, upon their certificates that it is for their own use or the use of their families; and that authorized laundresses, and hospital matrons, being wives or widows of enlisted soldiers, may make like purchases for their families on the certificate of their company commander or of the surgeon, that the supplies are for the families of such regularly authorized laundresses or matrons; and whenever officers shall be furnished with public quarters in accordance with the regulations, they shall be required to pay for so much as they accept and use, and no more, a reasonable rent according to the value and character of the quarters so furnished, to be ascertained under such general rules and regulations as the War Department may prescribe: *Provided*, That not more than six dollars per month per room and six dollars per cord for wood, or an equivalent for coal, be charged for quarters and fuel so furnished: *And provided further*, That no charge shall be made for the use of tents and other camp equipment, of temporary quarters or cantonment buildings in lieu thereof, or huts constructed by the troops, of casemates in permanent, or of block-houses or bomb proofs in temporary, fortifications.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and soldiers now in service, or who may enter the service prior to January 1, 1869, who have heretofore served in the Regular or Volunteer armies of the United States, shall be entitled to count said former service in estimating the amount of pay to which they are or shall be hereafter entitled under this act, in the same manner as if such former service had been continuous with their actual service: *Provided*, That soldiers entering the service on or after January 1, 1869, except by re-enlistment, as provided for in section seven of this act, shall not be allowed to count any previous service, but shall receive pay as if they had then enlisted for the first time.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Camp Plummer, N. M., on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain J. R. Kemble, Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain E. P. Ewers, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John W. Jordan, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Charles Styer, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Oscar Eting, Third U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

GENERAL JOHN BARLEYCORN.

DEAR CHARLIE: No brevet conferred during the late war was more deservedly awarded than was the title given, long years ago, to the distinguished commander whose name heads this article. In eight out of every ten engagements in which he has participated he has come out successful. If his triumphs have in a few noteworthy instances lacked the completeness consequent upon the utter annihilation of his opponent, they have uniformly resulted in destroying the prestige of the vanquished, shattering his resources, and trampling out the last spark of a desire that the victim might once have had to combat Barleycorn's almost resistless power. His influence has been so wide-spread in its extent, so subtle in its character, and hidden under such plausible and deceptive guises, that the bravest, the truest and the best have contributed to swell the numbers of his most devoted adherents. Hearts that never knew fear, that never halted by the way that led to honor, and whose every throb beat true to the most exalted ideas of duty, have withered or snapped asunder under the terrible pressure incident to John's exacting service. Vows made at the altar, the tears and entreaties of a loving wife, the presence of one's own children, whose young souls were just awakening to a keen perception of the truth, even shame, wretchedness and woe, have all proved alike unavailing to sunder the ties between this famous chieftain and his faithful followers.

On entering his command, a young man, with the strongest inducements to become a respected model of the class in which he moves, and with every prospect of success in such a worthy ambition, will not hesitate, at John's suggestion, to cast everything aside for him and his pursuits. It is true that this entire self-abnegation is not the result of a day's or even a month's acquaintance; but, though gradual, its growth is in direct geometrical progression to the time that elapses from one's enlistment under his banner. The infatuated man leaves society, affection, friendship and love (without even a sigh, I was about to say, though that can hardly be possible), to troop in John's retinue, and the voice that once charmed the family circle will be heard at two in the morning hiccoughing the inspiring strains of Champagne Charley, or swearing in some neighborhood (so unfortunate as to be unblest with a watchman) the most unchangeable attachment to John, until the very atmosphere is noisome with his sulphurous oaths.

John has a peculiar method of dealing with his men that tends to obscure their mental vision. Deeds that are intrinsically revolting, conduct the most exceptionable in the abstract, when seen through John Barleycorn's field-glass, are all *couleur de rose*; the outlines may be a little crooked, but the general effect, though somewhat vague and hazy, is perfectly magnificent. A few months' service under John changes one's views, dulls the edge of perception, and substitutes an utter recklessness of consequences for a high moral tone; and a veteran in his command is generally well qualified either to lead a forlorn hope against the barriers of a decent society that repudiates his presence, or to head a foray into the privacy and among the amenities of domestic life.

John has the happy tact of substituting for the objects of one's earlier ambition others easier to be won, fairer to the sight and accessible over paths where the footsteps descend between flowering banks and along shining streams whose brawlings drown the far-away voices of warning and pleading friends. The youth who owes him allegiance, and who in beginning life was incited to exertion by some modest hopes of ultimately taking rank among his country's most honored leaders, suddenly discovers that those hopes have lost their charm forever, and that the goal toward which he once shaped his course with fiery ardor was long since hidden by a diorama of cheap though attractive pleasures that gratify tastes which he shares in common with the vulgar and the abandoned. He becomes aware that, long before he had himself suspected it, his habits and his inner nature had become almost totally changed, and he finds himself bound with iron chains which he is now powerless to break, even if he desired to break them, which he does not. He learns, too, that the whole community has made his conduct a topic of conversation, as they rehearsed his deeds of devotion to John, performed in public places, and appended to them a thousand sickening details as false as they were disgraceful. Then he discovers his reputation gone, prospects ruined and his stamina to resist weakened, so he seeks consolation in the nourishing bosom of John Barleycorn, who gently strokes the poor man's trembling eyelids and shuts out the view of utter ruin that a moment of re-awakening had revealed to his startled vision. This youth, to whom "life's morning march" once lay in the noon-day splendor of deeds whose records were to be interwoven with the history of his country, has at last found his energies sapped, his very life-blood wasted, and his soul with its fair imaginings all darkened by the gloom of despair; and, finally, when he looked back over the misspent years of a life that, if it were God's will not to make brilliant, might have been at the least honored and respected, he finds that he has lived utterly, utterly in vain.

This ambition to serve John may be an elevated one; this devotion to his interests may be, nay is, thoroughly unselfish and sincere; and yet with all that there is something very sad in a man's retrospection over a lifetime given to a cause that does not yield even the poor satisfaction of an honorable mention among one's own associates.

Speaking of retrospection reminds me of something so singular in my own experience, so in unison in some of its developments with views that I have since then learned were held by a few old writers, that I will relate it for a purpose that will explain itself further on. I had been very dangerously ill with a fever and was at the point between sinking and recovery where I really did not care whether I lived or died. Most of us have sometime in our lives experienced the same sensation.

One night I sank into a state of semi-sleep or stupor, though I was perfectly conscious of being in bed and holding the edge of the counterpane over my chest. I could even hear, as I supposed, the battery horses stamping in the neighboring stable, though it might have been that the ear, accustomed to these sounds, lent its aid to form the impression that I was awake. Perhaps I swooned and then recovered; I never knew; but while in this state—something like that in which I once lay when, as a school-boy, my comrades had given me up for drowned—I thought that I had died. The feeling of utter isolation, desire and inability to communicate with my friends, and the depressing sadness that weighed on my heart, I know of no words to express. I felt as I once saw some faces look in an engraving of an old master's, faces full of sadness and woe and loneliness, and traces of fruitless striving for something better, but the dark pall of an irrevocable past overshadowing every lineament. My body, I knew, but could not see, lay rigid and cold somewhere below me. But I, the soul, all with which the Creator had illuminated that body, had emerged from it, and, without the power to judge of my own appearance except by analogy, felt myself mingling with other souls who, shapeless and filmy, seemed to blend with each other as blend the fragments of clouds. Shapeless and cloudy, I say, and yet there were eyes there with outlines as shadowy as a blurred picture, and from their cavernous depths were emitted expressions of the most intense, unutterable and hopeless suffering. Recollection, unavailing regrets, passionate remorse, the power to feel at last and then to repeat forever, to see the fatal mistakes committed by living friends; all these were ours, but not for us the ability to warn or to save the loved-ones of earth. Form these souls had not, nor was there matter, but eyes like those I never saw before gleamed on every side with that same light that I have sometimes seen in those of caged beasts—only there was mind here—and the shadowy lips and voices, like the sighing of the evening breeze on a wintry shore, moaned forth the memory of deeds done beyond recall, opportunities lost never to be regained, and lives wasted never, never to be lived again through all time.

It is years since I had that trance or moment of suspended animation—call it what you will—which I have feebly described, and in which I seemed to have a glimpse of another life, the world of departed spirits, but the impression made on me by those wailing voices and that throng of souls mingling and blending, but unmindful of each other's presence in their great agony, is as vivid this day as if it were but last night that I lay sick beneath the darkness of a southern sky by the Carolina swamp.

Where that other world is I do not know, nor do I care the least to know. Could sulphur-fires, lakes of brimstone, bottomless pits, or unquenchable thirst add one iota to the intensity of the torture of such a hell, engendered by perpetual, unintermitting and unavailing regrets? Could a knowledge of its location, whether above, below, within or without the revolving globe; whether mingling unseen with our daily life or passing through eternal cycles of time far off in the infinite realms of space, prove the knowledge of its existence more of a certainty? And yet there are those who brave even that hell. Those there are who never see the danger of becoming entirely absorbed in their mad infatuation until they have been given up by every friend on earth except a mother, and wake to find themselves disenchanted but deserted, helpless and hopeless. And who can describe such a man's agony who has no hope? Health gone, the pains of premature age racking his bones, the ability to sleep lost, no rest—for he cannot fly from himself, no ideas left except to stimulate his failing powers, and the burning fever within engendering a host of terrible apprehensions that he knows too faithfully represent the tortures of the swiftly approaching doom in the on-coming future. Wretched, bloated and red-eyed, he restlessly wanders an utter wreck, in mind, body and estate, and, ceasing at last to be tolerated only from his position, becomes a pariah from society, without character, or honor, or nerve enough left to cast his loathsome carcass into the nearest river.

God pity them, . . . and pity us all
Who vainly the dreams of youth recall;
For of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these, "It might have been."

REGULAR.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

THE announcement is made that a new scheme of Army regulations has been prepared by a competent board, of which General Sherman is chairman, and will be submitted to Congress for its sanction. We have not, of course, been "treated to a sight" of these regulations; but we take the opportunity to indicate our views of what the civil interests of the country demand in regard to such a code.

Any interference by Congress, or any other body, in military matters, for the sake of military ends is simply impertinent. Only military men are proper judges in such cases. But the whole history of civil freedom exhibits the extreme jealousy with which the people have always regarded the absolute authority of the camp and the barracks. In England, for generations, the mutiny bill was renewed from year to year, parliament being unwilling to entrust its own army with a longer lease of violent and irresponsible power. The time for this jealousy and fear of the military arm has probably gone by, never to return; but the time for the civil power to supervise the exercise of military powers, prescribe their degree, and above all things, satisfy itself that they are consistent with the great principles of political and personal freedom—this time has not gone by, and never can. Congress cannot delegate this responsibility. It is the work, the office and the duty of the legislature. Soldiers are not to be trusted to say what shall be the limitations of their own arbitrary authority. It is one of the most delicate of civil functions. No class can be permitted to define its own rights. We do not allow employers to say just what shall be the privileges of employees, or the

duties of employers. We do allow, from the force of unbroken tradition, that judges shall call anything they please "contempt," and punish it as they please; but this is an anomaly in our system, and it cannot last, in its present shape, through another century of reformatory legislation.

We have no doubt that if Congress were to proceed to revise the regulations recommended by the board, and by the war office, the whole body of Army officers would be disgruntled. Very well. Everybody likes arbitrary power. I would like to be able to tie my milkman up by the thumbs occasionally, or put my cook into a cold guard-house once in a while, but that is no reason why the state should allow me to do so. Officers of the Army always oppose such impertinence of civil power, but civil power continues to be impertinent, and probably will. Officers opposed the abolition of flogging in the American Navy. Officers and "Horseguards" alike oppose the abolition of flogging in the British army to day.

We trust therefore, that Congress will resolutely proceed to bring the regulations of the service into entire conformity and subordination to the principles of free government. It is no secret that the practice, if not the law, of the Army has been so. Moreover there are important particulars, in which neither the rights nor the duties of officers are fixed. These should be determined, not for the sake of theoretical completeness or consistency, but because they work actual inconvenience, embarrassment and even wrong.

For example—last year Engineer Sawyer of the Navy was tried, convicted, sentenced and punished for saying, in a political discussion, that Congress ought to impeach the President. Probably no act of the present administration deserves impeachment so much as the approval and execution of this sentence. It was a gross outrage upon American citizenship. Mr. Sawyer was not convicted of disrespectful language toward the commander-in-chief, as such, but simply of expressing approval of a resolution presented in a legislative body, which he by law was allowed to help elect—his representative in fact—a resolution aimed at an officer for whom by law he was allowed to vote—his executive servant in fact. Now it may be a mistake to permit officers of the Army and the Navy to take any part in elections, but if they are so permitted, that right carries with it the right of criticism and complaint. The Constitution makes it the duty of Congress to impeach the President in certain cases. This is no violent, abusive extra-constitutional measure, but a regular procedure, as respectful to the office of President as attending his inauguration or receiving his message. An officer of the Navy is only required to maintain respect, as an officer, toward the President as commander-in-chief of the Navy. This he may do, and may inwardly feel, in the fullest sense, yet hold, as a citizen, that the President, in his civil relations, deserves impeachment. This is all Mr. Sawyer is charged with.

Any citizen, who is allowed to vote for a member of Congress, has a right to criticize the action of that member upon any measure on which he is constitutionally called to act. He has the right to urge that member, or any member, to take any part on any proper legislative question; and can justly be called to no account for so doing. Especially is this true since our government depends so largely on popular suggestion, popular advice, and popular criticism.

This is one of the matters we should like to see Congress settle by its supreme authority.

Again, the *Round Table* thus sets forth the case of General Grant's resigning the War Office to Mr. Stanton: "The facts are well known and undisputed, namely, that General Grant assumed the office in obedience to orders from his military chief, just as he would have assumed any other duty assigned him, and that he gave up the post without consulting his superior. . . . The certificate of a vote in the Senate, is not the form in which military men receive their orders. . . . The duty of construing the scope and meaning of laws has never been devolved upon the General of the Army." Now we have no doubt that the *Round Table* is wrong in this, nay, ridiculously wrong. But it should be made impossible for any paper to be wrong upon such a question. A matter of this kind should not be left to anybody's interpretation. It should be the subject of explicit law, for, in the absence of explicit law, the gravest evils might result from such an interpretation. Suppose Mr. Johnson were mad enough to have Grant tried for the offence, before such a complainant court as tried Engineer Sawyer or Fitz John Porter?

The Bureau of the Secretary of War is not a military post, but an office of State. The person holding it must be amenable to the laws; he must be in full communication and correspondence with the legislature, and be subject to inquiry or impeachment by Congress, as a civil officer. No other understanding is consistent with the dignity or safety of the republic. If the President chooses to detail an army officer to act *ad interim*, that officer must wholly merge, for the time, his military capacity; he can no longer be subject to court-martial; he can no longer obey implicitly and instantly. His duties are deliberative. He becomes a civil functionary, governed only by civil laws and usages, responsible only to civil animadversion. To a peremptory order from the President, he must be able to reply, that he does not so understand his duty, as Mr. Duane replied to President Jackson's order to remove the deposits. Otherwise we have no constitutional government. This is another matter we should like to see Congress settle.—*Springfield Republican*.

CAPTAIN John Livers, military storekeeper, quartermaster's department having reported in person at headquarters Department of Missouri, in compliance with Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 17, current series, headquarters of the Army, adjutant general's office, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, with the view of relieving Captain C. A. Allgood military storekeeper quartermaster's department.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1868.

Tuesday, March 3d.

PERMISSION to delay starting to join his regiment for sixty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Robert W. Webb, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant James D. McBride, First U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 36, February 12, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days, at the expiration of which he will proceed, via the Isthmus of Panama, to join his regiment in the Department of the Columbia. The usual advance mileage will be paid him.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, captain and assistant quartermaster.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James R. Mullikin, Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 13, January 31, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieutenant Henry Seton, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carlile Boyd, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 484, November 1, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended three months.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Eugene W. Sheibner, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 39, February 15, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Private Howard D. O'Neill, Company A, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, will report by letter to the medical director, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Wednesday, March 4th.

Permission to delay reporting for duty after the expiration of his present leave of absence is hereby granted Brevet Colonel N. H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel, assistant inspector-general, until May 15, 1868.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended thirty days to the 27th instant.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for three months is hereby granted Brevet Major William Nelson, captain Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed Second Lieutenant Eben Crosby, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty is hereby revoked.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant A. H. Wands, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, to proceed at once to Fort Sanders, Dakota Territory, and report as a witness before a Board of Survey, of which First Lieutenant H. H. Link, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is recorder, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, directing Brevet Major F. W. Perry, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, to repair at once to Omaha, Nebraska, and report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. Merrill, captain Second U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate of a general court-martial, as a witness, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, he will proceed, without delay, to comply with Special Orders No. 22, January 27, 1868, from this office, directing him to join his regiment via the Isthmus of Panama.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to take effect from February 18, 1868, are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Thomas L. Nye, from Company C to Company F; First Lieutenant John R. Hynes, from Company A to Company C; First Lieutenant John Whitney, from Company F to Company A.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Fifth U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Homer H. Baldwin (brevet captain), from Company A to Company K; First Lieutenant Selden A. Day, from Company K to Company A. Brevet Captain Baldwin will proceed to join his proper company without delay.

Thursday March 5th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, captain Third U. S. Infantry, under orders to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty with the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, via the Isthmus of Panama, is hereby authorized to draw the usual advance mileage from New York City to San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant G. A. H. Clements, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain J. W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 21, January 25, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until April 11, 1868.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 509, December 2, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended one month.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 5, February 22, 1868, from headquarters Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, assigning Second Lieutenant P. H. Ray, of that regiment, to Company I is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 5, February 22, 1868, from headquarters Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant P. H. Ray, of that regiment, from Company I to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 7, February 18,

1868, from headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, assigning Second Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, of that regiment, to Company K, is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 7, February 18, 1868, from headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, of that regiment, from Company K to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major-General James H. Wilson, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, will return to Davenport Iowa, and resume his duties at that place.

The following named officers are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while under orders at Omaha, Nebraska, provided they are not furnished commutation therefor elsewhere: Brevet Colonel W. H. Walcott, captain U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Major J. H. Donovan, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); Brevet Major H. J. Hayden, first lieutenant, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. T. McMann, First U. S. Infantry.

Friday, March 6th.

Private William Murphy, Company I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, now supposed to be in confinement at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Michael Dolan, who deserted from Company I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, January 20, 1867, enlisted February 5, 1867, under the name of Thomas Ford, and was assigned to Company I, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby restored to duty without trial, on condition that he makes good the time lost by desertion, and is transferred to Company I, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

Saturday, March 7th.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect when in the opinion of his post commander his services can be spared, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Funk, first lieutenant Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay twenty days before reporting for duty with his battery, as directed in Special Orders No. 46, February 24, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 35, February 17, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Post Chaplain J. W. Elliott.

Private Joseph J. De Size, Company A, Second U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the medical director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the Retiring Board convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

So much of Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed the following named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed them to report to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked: First Lieutenant Samuel A. Porter, Forty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieutenant James H. Rice, Forty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieutenant Jonathan A. Yeckley, Forty-fourth Regiment.

General Orders No. 4, January 31, 1868, from Headquarters District of Louisiana, appointing First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

Monday, March 9th.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Harvey Brown, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, for six months; Captain J. H. Smith, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, for three months.

Communication of rations at seventy-five cents per day, and quarters and fuel at the usual rates, will be allowed to Hospital Steward George M. Dowe, U. S. Army, on duty in the medical director's office, First Military District, to date from the date of reporting for duty in that office, provided he has not been furnished with rations in kind.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on Thursday, the 12th of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major D. H. Brotherton, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain subsistence department; Major Joel H. Elliott, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain John N. Craig, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George P. Borden, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Owen Hale, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

THE officers of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed in Dakota Territory, have formed a base-ball club, and have elected the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, president; Brevet Major R. P. Hughes, vice-president; Lieutenant T. L. Brent, recording secretary; Lieutenant W. H. Campion, corresponding secretary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anson Mills, treasurer; Brevet Major F. F. Whitehead, and Lieutenants Galbreath and Counselman as ground committee. Lieutenant R. F. Bates captain of the first nine.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The *Contoocook* is ready for her officers. They are expected to report for duty on the 13th inst. The *Algoma* is progressing rapidly. Governor Wood, of Oregon, and Generals Sickles and Cochrane visited this yard last week.

THE order in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Babcock, U. S. N., who was recently tried before a general court-martial which assembled at the New York Navy-yard, has not been promulgated, but we understand that he was sentenced to two years' suspension, but that this sentence has, upon the recommendation of the court, been commuted to six months' suspension.

THE Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to Congress the papers in the case of Second Assistant Engineer Sawyer, who was tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Portsmouth, N. H. Charged with "Using language disrespectful to the President of the United States." It appears from these documents that Surgeon A. L. Gilson, and First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, of the Marine Corps, were the only witnesses examined for the prosecution.

THE following vessels of the Asiatic Squadron were off the newly-opened port of Hiogo, Japan, on the 20th of January: The *Shenandoah*, Commodore Goldsborough; *Onida*, Commander Creighton; *Iroquois*, Commander English; *Hartford*, Commander Belknap; *Arctostook*, Lieutenant-Commander Fyffe. The *Shenandoah* and *Hartford* would sail for Nagasaki, via the Inland Sea, on the 22d, when Commodore Goldsborough will transfer his flag to the *Hartford*, and proceed in that vessel to Singapore, via Hong Kong, to await the arrival of the *Piscataqua*. The health of the squadron in this cold climate of Japan is excellent.

COMMODORE S. B. Bissell, commanding the U. S. S. *Monongahela*, writes as follows to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of February 11th:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Mr. Davidson, the naval contractor, with his mechanics, were earnestly at work on this ship. The energy evinced by him and the men in his employ shows a thorough determination to accomplish the work of launching the *Monongahela* as early as possible—I hope by the 10th or 15th proximo. She is resting on a bed of hard sandstone, upon which she has made no impression since she landed. I have no anxiety about the preservation of her stores or anything belonging to her. Since the earthquake nothing has been stolen from her, and no attempt made to pillage. I shall be compelled to take her home under sail, owing to the great difficulty of securing the stern post to which the rudder is attached.

THE Light House Board have issued the following notice to mariners:

United States of America—Coast of North Carolina.—Light-house off southern end of Horse-Shoe Shoal, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Official information is hereby given of the erection of a light-house off the southern end of Horse-Shoe Shoal, Cape Fear River, from which there will be shown, on and after the 9th of March, 1868, a fixed white light of the fifth order, illuminating the entire horizon, and can be seen from a distance of eleven miles in clear weather. There is a fog-bell attached to this station, which will be sounded once every ten seconds. The light is thirty-seven feet six inches above ordinary tides, and the depth of water at the station is four and a half feet. The structure is iron screw piles, painted red; the superstructure is wooden, painted white, surmounted by a black lantern.

NEW BOOKS.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL (New York: D. Van Nostrand) is the title of a work, by Commodore A. O. Harwood, U. S. N., which presents in a concise form the leading principles of military jurisprudence, together with the distinguishing laws and regulations, which govern the practice of United States Naval Courts-martial. The object of the present volume is to supply for the Navy the place which Benet and De Hart fill for the Army. Military law and courts-martial are discussed in the first chapter; the constitution and composition of Naval Courts-martial in the second, and so on, each point connected with the court and the trial being treated of in turn. In the appendix the forms for orders appointing the court, summoning witnesses, etc., are given, and also the articles for the government of the Navy, extracts from acts of Congress relative to the Navy, and from the Constitution, to which is added a full and complete index. The information given is full and complete, and the work is one which should form part of the working library of every officer of the Navy. It has received the endorsement and approval of the Department.

FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.

THE following is a roster of officers of the First Regiment U. S. Artillery, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, March, 1868:

COLONEL.—Israel Vogdes, brevet brigadier-general, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., commanding regiment and post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Joseph A. Haskin, brevet brigadier-general, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., commanding post.

MAJORS.—John M. Brannan, brevet major-general, Fort Trumbull, Conn., commanding post; John Hamilton, brevet colonel, Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding post; Clermont L. Best, brevet colonel, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., commanding post.

Adjutant Robert M. Hall, brevet colonel, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., regimental and post adjutant.

Quartermaster James L. Sherman, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., regimental and post quartermaster.

CAPTAINS.—William Silvey, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company A, Fort Trumbull, Conn., commanding battery; Richard C. Duryea, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company F, New York City, detached service general court-martial; Henry W. Closson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company D, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., commanding battery; Loomis L. Langdon, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., commanding battery; William M. Graham, brevet brigadier-general, lieutenant Company K, Jackson Barracks, Pa., commanding bat-

tery; Richard H. Jackson, brevet brigadier-general, Company L, Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding battery; Alanson M. Randol, brevet colonel, Lieutenant Company I, Brownsville, Texas, commanding battery; Samuel S. Elder, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company B, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., commanding battery; William M. Maynard, brevet major, Company C, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., commanding battery and post; Guy V. Henry, brevet colonel, Company G, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding battery; Franck E. Taylor, brevet major, Company E, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., commanding battery; William L. Haskin, brevet major, Company H, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., commanding battery.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—John S. Crosby, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company A, unknown, detached as special aid to General Sheridan; Chandler P. Eakin, brevet major, Company G, Fort Monroe, Va., with battery; Joseph P. Sanger, brevet captain, Company M, Fort Monroe, Va., detached as special adjutant artillery school; Theodore K. Gibbs, brevet major, company B, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., with battery; Redmond Tully, brevet captain, Company D, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., with battery; Ballard S. Humphrey, brevet captain, Company K, Jackson Barracks, La., with battery; Thomas Ward, brevet captain, Company A, Fort Trumbull, Conn., with battery; Jacob H. Counselman, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Company H, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., with battery; Michael Leahy, brevet captain, Company E, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., with battery; E. Van A. Andrus, Company L, Fort Porter, N. Y., with battery; Edward D. Wheeler, Company H, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., with battery; John J. Driscoll, Company C, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., with battery; J. Wilson MacMurray, Company B, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., with battery; John W. Pillenback, Company G, Fort Monroe, Va., with battery; George P. Thyng, Company L, Fort Porter, N. Y., with battery; George Asbury, Company K, Jackson Barracks, La., with battery; Alonzo E. Millmore, Company F, Fort Trumbull, Conn., with battery; Richard G. Shaw, brevet captain, Company D, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., with battery; John J. Hawes, Company M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., with battery; D. D. Wheeler, Company I, Brownsville, Texas, with battery; Michael O'Brien, Company E, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., with battery; Edmund K. Russell, Company I, Brownsville, Texas, with battery; L. A. Chamberlain, Company F, Fort Trumbull, Conn., with battery; Hiero B. Herr, Company C, West Point, N. Y., detached service Military Academy.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Abner H. Merrill, Company H, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, with battery; Charles King, Jr., Company K, Jackson Barracks, La., with battery; Isaac T. Webster, Company L, Fort Porter, New York, with battery; William E. Reynolds, Jr., Company E, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, with battery; John M. K. Davis, Company G, Fort Monroe, Va., with battery; James E. Bell, Company I, Brownsville, Texas, absent with leave; Thomas H. Barber, Company M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; Allyn Capron, Company D, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; Edward M. Merriman, Company C, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, with battery; Leander T. Howes, Company B, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, with battery; Gilbert P. Cotton, Company I, Brownsville, Texas, with battery; Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., Company M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; Thomas F. Deary, Company G, Fort Monroe, Va., with battery; R. H. Patterson, Company F, Fort Trumbull, Conn., with battery; W. P. Van Ness, Company A, Fort Trumbull, Conn., with battery; Clermont L. Best, Jr., Company B, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, with battery.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held at the Quarters No. 1103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, March 4th, at half-past seven o'clock, the following-named gentlemen candidates for membership were ballotted for and duly elected companies of the order of the first class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius G. Attwood, U. S. Volunteers, late major Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Francis A. Osborn, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General William Cogswell, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Josiah Pickett, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Augustus B. R. Sprague, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Twenty-fifth and Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Major Louis N. Tucker, U. S. Volunteers, late captain Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Orson Moulton, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Captain J. Waldo Denny, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Boston, Massachusetts; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Turnbull, U. S. Army, captain U. S. Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel (retired) U. S. Army, acting judge-advocate, Department of the East; Brevet Captain Frank W. Paul, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Rodgers, U. S. Navy; Surgeon William M. King, M. D. (commander) U. S. Navy; Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin (commander) U. S. Navy; Acting Master William F. Buck, U. S. Navy; Acting Master Charles Ackley, U. S. Navy; Brevet Captain Charles L. Sherman, first lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps; Brevet Major-General George W. Mindil, late brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus P. Duer, late Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Captain Brinton J. Parke, U. S. Volunteers, late first lieutenant First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps (Thirtieth regiment of the line); First Lieutenant George B. Edwards, late adjutant Second Battalion Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

A commandery of this order was instituted at Boston,

on Friday, March 6th, on which occasion the following officers were unanimously elected: Commander, Brigadier-General F. A. Osborn; Senior Vice Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel S. Lamson; Junior Vice Commander, Brigadier-General A. B. R. Sprague; Recorder, Captain James B. Bell; Correspondent, Captain J. W. Denny; Chancellor, Colonel Wm. V. Hutchings; Chaplain, Brigadier-General William Cogswell; Council, Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Attwood, Colonel Josiah Pickett, Lieutenant-Colonel O. Moulton, Major L. M. Tucker, Colonel C. N. Turnbull.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1, OF THE STATE OF PA., ACTING COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, M. O. L. L. U. S., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1868.

ORDERED: That Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Attwood, U. S. Volunteers, late major Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Captain James B. Bell, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Francis A. Osborn, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Hutchings, late quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General William Cogswell, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel S. Lamson, late Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Captain William Pratt, late assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers; Colonel Josiah Pickett, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Augustus B. R. Sprague, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Twenty-fifth and Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Brevet Major Louis N. Tucker, U. S. Volunteers, late captain Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Orson Moulton, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Captain J. Waldo Denny, late Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Turnbull, U. S. Army, late captain U. S. Corps of Engineers—be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to institute and organize a commandery in Boston, to be known as Commandery No. 1, of the State of Massachusetts, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

And that for the continuance of the organization of such commandery, this order shall be full authority until the organization of the Commandery-in-Chief of the M. O. L. L. U. S., shall have been effected—when a charter shall be issued to the commandery hereby authorized in accordance with the form prescribed in the constitution thereof.

(Extract from the Minutes).

(Signed) GEO. CADWALADER,
Acting Commander-in-Chief, M. O. L. L. U. S.
ATTEST: SAM B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
Acting Recorder-in-Chief M. O. L. L. U. S.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Jan. 31st.]

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN NAVAL BOARD.

THE Americans are seeking to establish a Naval Board of Survey, and this is not a new matter of consideration with our friends across the Atlantic. The question was mooted during the American War, but the general excitement of the time forbade its serious consideration, and the proposed measure fell through. As far back as 1842, the organization of the Navy department was proved defective, and a remedy was sought by apportioning out the work among several bureaus. This, with the "old Navy Commissioners," as they were styled, would have assimilated that department to the French system, but the egregious blunder was committed of suppressing the Navy Board, thus creating a hiatus—a break in the connection—and completely destroying the system. It is the object of a bill, which has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Nye, to correct the mistake then made, and to furnish the centralizing power necessary to the harmonious working of the several bureaus. The Secretary himself, were he a professional man would supply that power; but he is, and ever must be—with the Americans—a civilian and a statesman. Those of his duties, therefore, which are strictly professional, should devolve upon officers of rank and experience, who have ability to administer to the affairs of the Navy. This is, in effect, what Mr. Nye's bill proposes to secure, and that the plan is founded in a wise, far-seeing policy, the practice of the French for the past forty years, with its excellent results, and the overwhelming testimony of English writers on the subject, fully prove. But Mr. Isherwood, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, strongly protests against supervision and interference. On the other hand, the American public appears determined to have some controlling influence brought to bear upon the actions of a chief who, by all accounts, has squandered public money, and has not always shown fair play to men in civil life who have been brought into competition with him. On this head we have only to refer our readers to the celebrated trial of the *Winooski* and the *Algonquin* which took place about two years since. Here two vessels were tied by the stern to the wharf and set to paddle away as hard as they could. A remarkable trial, truly, but remarkable only for its absurdity. In a few words, it would seem that the efficiency of the chief is called into question, and there are ample reasons for this. A rigid scrutiny is demanded over the several departments, and this the Naval Board proposes to supply. The matter is now well in hand, and we advise Mr. Isherwood to submit to it with a good grace. That he does not, would appear from a humorous extract from an American contemporary, which we reproduce on another page. [Article intitled "Unappreciated Genius," published in the JOURNAL of January 11th.] Mr. Isherwood's blunders are not unknown in England, for blunders are things which travel quicker than fame, which they often outlive. Let us ascribe these to an overworked mind, and counsel Mr. Isherwood to welcome a change which will relieve him of many anxieties in that it will reduce his responsibilities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your last issue I proposed examining the claims of the Regular and Volunteer officer to the lower grades of the Navy line, which are as follows:

Roughly estimating it, all Regular officers, since the establishment of the Naval Academy, have cost the United States Government \$20,000 each before they are competent to be midshipmen or do duty as such. No. 78, or thereabout, in the grade of lieutenant-commander graduated as midshipman in 1861, and, allowing the usual percentage of deaths, etc., in the grades of and above lieutenant-commander, he will be a commander in about four years more, in all making eleven years from date of graduating. It was not unfrequent before the war for officers to be thirty years in the Navy before being made commanders, and yet this class of officers, with many others above and below it very coolly state that they have not received promotion during the war in proportion with the Volunteer officers.

Let us now look at the Volunteer and his claims. A war breaks out; Mr. Secretary offers; Mr. Volunteer accepts the office to assist in putting down the Rebellion. His education has not cost the Government one cent; he is made to do all the dirty work of the Navy, while the Regular is given the easy position or the command which brings in the prize money. He is not allowed, however great be his ability, to rise above the rank of acting volunteer lieutenant-commander (can anyone inform me who invented this title?) That a man be a Volunteer or an acting officer seems consistent, but how can he be an acting volunteer? When the war closes Mr. Secretary gives him a discharge, he doffs the buttons and seeks his old employer, the merchant, when the following conversation invariably ensues.

Ex-officer. The war is over, I am discharged, I have nothing against me, will you give me employment?

Merchant. Where were you during the war?

Ex-officer. In the Navy as so and so.

Merchant. Then I can't employ you.

Ex-officer. Why?

Merchant. Because my gratitude is due to those men who stuck by my ships during the war, and I have enough of them.

This is usually a clincher. The merchant deserts you because you served and helped to save his country—the country deserts you because you did not cost it \$20,000 for an education; so it is that between the two you are thrown out of employment, when, had your services not been demanded and required by the country, doubtless ere this your position would have been greatly better.

There now exist four hundred and twenty vacancies in the line of the Regular Navy, as follows: Lieutenant-commanders forty-six; lieutenants one hundred and thirty-five; masters one hundred and thirty-one, and ensigns one hundred and one. Out of all these it is considered too much to confirm the nominations the Board of Examiners have with the strictest impartiality, we presume, found fit to be enrolled among "the Regular line of the Navy."

In the Army, "Grant" was a volunteer, "Terry" the same, "Sickles" the same, colonels, majors, captains and hundreds that are now in the service were volunteers. Have these men more right to their country's gratitude than their fellow citizens and co-workers of the Navy?

Some Regular naval officers contend that a man can be made an Army officer without an education for it, and that you cannot make naval officers without a special education for the Navy. In other words, no one can be fit for a naval line officer unless he has "breathed the air of Annapolis," and been educated at the cost of \$20,000 to the Government.

This is simply absurd: common sense does not require that I should attempt to refute this argument, when about five thousand merchant officers stepped into the Navy and gloriously did their duty during the whole war.

Another argument brought forward by Regular naval officers as an excuse for the admittance of Volunteer Army officers in the Regular Army, and non-admittance of Volunteers in the Regular Navy is that the Army has been increased. Mr. Editor, judge for yourself, whether the Navy has been increased or not. The officers numbered five hundred and forty-nine in the register of 1861, and the law now allows seven hundred and fifty-seven—difference two hundred and eight.

If no vacancies existed in the lower grades of the Navy, and no law had been passed for their admittance when found qualified, they would, as a class of men generally, have been satisfied to return to their former business, and would in time have succeeded in obtaining employment, but as long as those vacancies exist and they feel they are entitled to fill some of them by right of service, wounds and competency, we should no longer hold our peace and see such gross injustice done to a body of men who have been the chief instrument in bringing the Navy to its present standard.

Is it proposed to fill these existing vacancies with the sons, nephews and other relations of men who command political influence, and throw aside those who have fought for and helped to save the country; because they are in general self-made men, who have raised themselves to their present position by their own individual efforts, and not cost the United States Government \$20,000? And this a Republic, in which equal rights is the watchword.

Can any one answer me the question, "What is it proposed to do with the Volunteer naval line officer?"

THE YOUNG MAN OF THE SEA.

AN IDEAL SOLDIER AND THE VERITABLE ONE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: For many years, my conception of a private soldier of the Regular service, was the conjuration of an animated machine endowed with a degree of professional sensitiveness equal to that of the veriest enthusiast.

From any point of view, he was, in appearance, the counterpart of those grizzled-mustached old veterans whom Cambronne led at Waterloo; rigid and precise in his every movement, standing stiffly six feet in his stockings, inflexibly punctilious in his deportment to his officers—in the performance of his duties—and who, while in the due exercise of those functions, patiently suffered the greatest hardships; who considered the slightest word of censure from his superiors as a keen reproach, only to be retrieved by renewed assiduity in the future; whose greatest glory and vanity it was, to possess the cleanest of rifles, the most glittering of brasses, the most immaculate of shoes and gloves; whose uniform was always tidy; whose knapsack was always packed; whose face was always cleanly shaved.

His quarters, bunk, and appurtenances were models of exquisite neatness, and his leisure moments were employed in maintaining and bettering what was already nearly perfect.

Of course my paragon, as a sentinel justified his other invested attributes. The unvarying monotony of his beat was only broken by his stern challenge "Who goes there!" which, in conjunction with his charged bayonet and the sharp click of his musket-lock evinced with ominous significance his alert readiness for either friend or foe. No matured "yearling," "byankidank," or *soldisant* officer of the day, ever "be-devilled" him, or essayed the venturesome task of "running" his post.

In guise and fidelity he was a warden, minacious, and incorruptible.

My "regular," was a man of few words. His reputation had been acquired by arduous service from the very organization of the Army; his hair was gray, and he bore his honorable scars that told more plainly than did his parti-colored "service-chevrons" of encounters with the Briton, the Mexican, and the Indian. He was proud of them and of his unblemished record. No stinging reproof, enforced confinement, or infamous lash, had ever been his; had either been deserved, he would never have demeaned himself by falsehood, to avert either, or all. His honor was his life, and his word, once pledged, was chivalrously maintained inviolate.

Respected and trusted by his superiors, this man was, in my eyes, but one of many; he was the rule and not an exception; a type and a pattern of all the soldiers who comprised the Army of the United States.

So much for theory and romance. Whether the sketch is purely theoretical I do not know.

At the beginning of the late Rebellion, we, as a people, knew little of the military art, but a general impression existed that the file of the Regular service, at least, partially embodied some of the characteristics I have endeavored to express. Perhaps this model may have existed as a class within the memory of many of the readers of these lines, but they certainly are in no danger of being reproduced or revived during the present generation.

The term "old soldier" has become sadly perverted from its original significance. Once it was a patronymic of which the person so addressed, or referred to, might will be proud; now it is an implied synonym of a crafty old scoundrel who, for the sake of a glass of grog, will cheat or steal. As the expression is employed at present, to "come the old soldier over Lieutenant X," is tantamount to saying that the lazy old vagabond in question has successfully hoodwinked his superior in some matter, the merits of which were previously in arbitration.

We have all of us seen isolated remnants, solitary members of this once numerous breed of soldiers, who have not lost their original attributes—who would never permit their sabres to rust even if not required to keep them bright. They are notably and unequivocally distinguishable from their associates by signs familiar to all.

We view them as lonely relics of an ante-volunteer age, and, while a smile may oftentimes unconsciously be suggested—induced by the contemplation of an abominable black leather stock with which he will torture his throat on all occasions—our sense of the ludicrous is dispelled by the glimpse of a medal of silver upon his breast.

The inscription upon that badge simply informs us that the wearer is one of the few survivors of a gallant band, whose deeds received the thanks of a grateful nation, and reflected credit upon the name of the American soldier.

Without venturing to assert that all of the preceding expressions ever were applicable—it is known to every reader of this paper that, unfortunately, few, if any, of them are true of the Regular soldier, as he is at the present day. His existing relations, standards, principles and entire conduct differ from the conception we once had of him.

Perhaps in our anterior days of palmy peace we prepared for the contingency of war improperly, and, having now more stable ideas and a different standard of practical perfection, must educate the soldier upon a new basis. Without doing more than merely to suggest this as a probable cause for the decadence—and henceforth disregarding what is at best but vague theoretical reasoning—I humbly suggest an equally plausible, and, it seems to me, more rational explanation.

The great majority of the private soldiers of the United States Army originally enlisted in Volunteer regiments, officered by men who were without other qualifications for the positions they occupied than the properties of ardent patriotism and a devoted willingness to jeopardize their lives in the preservation of the cause of right, law and justice. Without these same Volunteers, officers and privates, the country would have been ruined, and the following remarks are not, in any sense, intended as reflections upon the noble million who crushed the Rebellion.

The rank and file of the Army, as it was from the inception to the quelling of the Rebellion, comprised two distinct classes: first, those who enlisted from conscientious motives of duty and patriotism; and, second, those who enlisted, tempted by the inducement of a large bounty, and, possibly, by prospective venal considerations (these last were of the species of men who will delight in a fracas, a riot, or a fire, for the sake of the attendant excitement).

There were then but few officers who knew their own duties sufficiently well to properly instruct the recruit in his; as a natural consequence, he never was instructed. A regiment was recruited, armed, and sent to the front, and called a thoroughly-drilled, veteran regiment, in about the time that was formerly required for a recruit to graduate from squad-drill to the rear rank of his company.

Active service in the field was not favorable to very extended lessons in the theoretical school of the soldier. The scattered battalions of the Regulars were too few to communicate to the host of citizen soldiers around them the technical method of performance of a thousand of those little exactments which we class under the generic title "customs of the service." The sequence was inevitable: the Regulars themselves lost the peculiar and distinctive traits which had been acquired only after long years of comparative inactivity and peace. This was the condition of things when armed hostilities ceased, and peace was officially declared. This blessing achieved—and the exigency which had imperatively demanded their services having passed—our Volunteer forces were mustered out as soon as possible. All honor to them say I.

But experience had taught us the necessity of increasing our standing army. Here was an opening, to such as desired it, for reenlistment. Of the two classes, already referred to, who primarily donned the army blue, the latter (class) generally remained; the members of the former category—happy in the consciousness of duties well performed—returned home to their peaceful pursuits as citizens; to their wives and families, to their professions, desks, counters, workshops, and benches. Such of them as had become attached to their new duties and calling, and desired to remain, were rewarded by the grateful Republic, whose champions they had been, with commissions. Some, indeed, may have remained as more humble subalterns, but the file of the Regular service to-day is mainly composed of a class of men who, out of the Army, would not conduce to the general enlightenment or moral advancement of the age. They reenlisted from a mistaken idea of the nature and extent of their future duties; judging of the future from their experiences of the past, they expected to lead a roystering, marauding life, with much license, permanent posts, few drills, wholesome food, no more forced marches, fighting, and none of the incident hardships of war which they had already undergone.

As to the necessity of much tactical instruction by drill-masters, they never allowed themselves to believe that such would be necessary at all. They were already finished soldiers, and their qualifications as such had never been questioned. Incompetent critics, partial judges and fulsome newspaper paragraphs had long ago frequently lavished praise upon commendation and laudation upon panegyric in referring to their excellent and unsurpassed soldierly appearance, etc., etc. Without partiality, they did not reflect that, in olden time, it took four years of constant, daily drill as a cadet to make an officer, and half that time as a recruit, before either was considered competent, the one to command or the other to comprehend. In short, they did not appreciate the fact that the duties of a soldier in peace times are much more minute and perforce precise in detail than when he has to fight in addition to his other obligations.

How much they were disappointed in their presumptions, it is not my purpose now to speak. It is of the result of their awakening only, that I wish to have to do. This, at best, a delicate subject, for reasons of subordination.

The regular soldier of to-day, as he is at most of our Western posts, is simply a laboring man. Enlisted as a soldier, and expecting, with some professional enthusiasm, the duties of a soldier solely, his hypotheses are shattered in finding that he simply wears the uniform of one, but does the work of a teamster, wood-chopper, baker, mason, carpenter, brick-maker, artisan, wheelwright, and journeyman laborer generally. Moreover, his ideas of consistency are floored in that he receives but the pittance of pay of a soldier only. He works by the side of a man, a citizen employé of the Government, who is paid four times the amount he receives ("extra duty" pay included), but who, in reality, earns not a penny more.

The only other difference is, that the soldier, at certain stated intervals, reports at the roll-call of his company, but the compression of his belt and weight of his rifle are a constraint to him, he feels that he has nothing in kindred with military equipments; he is only a poor devil who has been inveigled into the Army to fulfil certain manifold duties that belonged to a laboring man, always with the lesser remuneration of a soldier.

The general result is, a lack of pride or interest in such military duties as are occasionally required of him: carelessness as to his personal appearance, malcontentedness, and desertion. So ends his chapter.

If his surroundings are not favorable, or will not admit of the latter, he becomes a moody, disappointed man, for whom the guard-house has no terrors, and if a Court-martial will but dishonorably dismiss him the service, he welcomes the degradation as manumission from a prison house.

He will never enlist again, save under circumstances of the utmost necessity, and then, not from a love of the profession, nor in the spirit in which we want our recruits to enlist, but simply as a last resource to save himself from starvation.

These facts are not new; the statements I have made have appeared ere this in these columns; but the evil is unabated. The only argument ever quoted in defence of this system is, that otherwise, soldiers would languish

in dawdling inactivity; that the work must be done; that citizens are not procurable at reasonable rates; and that it is fitting and proper for soldiers to perform it rather than slumber in sluggish inertness.

The conclusion is *ad captandum*; but, admitting the necessity, I deny both the application and the deduction. At present, the soldier gets no drill. He might be educated to a high degree of proficiency, both practically and theoretically, had his company officers jurisdiction over him, and thus employ the time and divert the minds of both.

Again, even as the Engineer Corps has its sappers and miners, so let the other corps of the Army have their detachments of laborers for special kinds of work; I give the idea in brief for what it is worth.

I suppose some portions of this letter will be misconstrued and meet with dissenting responses. I am writing for what I conceive to be the best good of the soldier; I am an enthusiast for his advancement and welfare; I believe that the average standard of intelligence in our Army is higher than in any other in the world. But, I know that it can be made higher; that simple, but radical, changes could be made in the administrative jurisdiction, regulating the duties of the soldier, that would elevate the general morale of our ranks, and entice thereto a better class of men, even, than are now represented by our muster rolls.

TRES.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS, February 20, 1868.

THE DRAGOON BOLD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

NEW YORK CITY, March 10, 1868.

SIR: Some friend has made the inquiry in your paper, "Who can furnish the verses written by Major Saunders, in which occurs this line,

O gay is the life a soldier leads.

A quarter of a century ago this very year, I was wont to hear "The Dragoon Bold" sung daily, at Fort Jesup, La., by such glorious and jolly fellows as Charley May, Croghan Ker, Fowler Hamilton, and Billy Saunders. The late Wm. H. Saunders, of the old Second Dragoons wrote it and several other lively songs, the appearance of which in the JOURNAL will awaken many pleasant reminiscences of Army life in the minds of the officers who served long years ago on our old frontiers.

Here it is as I recollect it.

THE DRAGOON BOLD.

Air—The "Lea Rig."

The Dragoon Bold, he scorns all care,
And goes "the rounds" with his uncropped hair,
He little heeds that evil star,
That sends him away to the Florida war.
Himself in the saddle he lightly throws,
And on the weekly scout he goes.
He gaily hums some old-time song,
As o'er the trail he bounds along.

He camps at night in the dark pine wood,
He builds his fire and he cooks his food,
His riding blanket around him throws,
And on the ground he seeks repose.
At the merry blast of the bugle horn,
He moves again at the dawn of morn,
While the mists rest on each lake and dell,
And the hoot of the owl the wild woods swell.

O, gay is the life a soldier leads,
And a lawless freedom marks his deeds.
And wild his camp by the pine-wood sod,
Where the white man's foot has never trod.
If an anxious thought should sad his mind,
'Tis for her he loves and has left behind:
Though well he knows that a soldier's fame
Endears her more to her lover's name.

Sweet the hour, O passing sweet,
When the girl he loves again he'll meet,
Who's dreamed of him both night and day,
"When o'er the hill" and far away.
Courage, boys, the time will come,
We'll see again our friends and home.
And, darkly bronzed by a Southern sun,
We'll spin long yarns of the deeds we have done.

Yours very truly,

R. L.

OBITUARY.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER ASBOTH.
ADVICES from Buenos Ayres inform us of the death of General Alexander Asboth, U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic. The General was a Hungarian by birth, and took part in the revolution under Kosuth, with whom he came to America in 1851. At the commencement of the war, General Asboth was appointed chief-of-staff to General Fremont, under whom he subsequently served in the field as commander of a division. Upon the removal of General Fremont from the West, Colonel Asboth was made a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of a division of General Curtis' army, with which he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. In February, 1863, he was in command at Columbus, Ky., and in August, of the same year, he was assigned to the command of the District of West Florida, with headquarters at Fort Pickens. He was badly wounded in the Marianna fight in Florida, his left cheek bone being broken, and his left arm fractured in two places. He was appointed a major-general by brevet, for his services in Florida, and in August 1865 he resigned. In March, 1866, he was appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, to which duty he went by way of France. The wound in his face was exceedingly painful, and the French surgeons did not venture to attempt to remove the ball which was lodged in his neck. This wound caused him continual suffering, and finally produced his death. The general was a large, fine-looking man, with a heavy mustache, and a soldierly appearance. Many New Yorkers will remember having seen him walking on Broadway, accompanied by three fine dogs, which were his constant companions. The general will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends, both here and abroad.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Assistant Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for ten days has been granted Brevet Major E. A. Belger, first lieutenant Third U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Major-General Wm. Hoffman, colonel Third U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major-General Emory Upton and wife left New York for Europe, in the steamer which sailed last Saturday. The general expects to be absent until next September.

CAPTAIN W. W. Webb, Fourth Cavalry, commanding post of Monroe, La., in addition to his present duties, has been detailed for temporary duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Assistant Surgeon T. H. Turner, U. S. Army, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of ten days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Second Lieutenant W. F. Gardner, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of ten days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted First Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of ten days.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and ordered to proceed to Downer's Station, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and will report to the assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Rene E. De Russey, Second Artillery, has been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of Pacific, and will report for duty with Battery D, Second Artillery, now at Point San Jose.

CAPTAIN C. A. Allgood, military storekeeper, quartermaster's department, upon being relieved by Captain Livers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., in compliance Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant general's office.

FIRST Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Thirty-ninth Infantry, having at his own request been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, to take effect on the first of March, will join his command at Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Forts Dodge, Lyon and Reynolds, and lay off, in concert with the post commander, suitable reservations at each of those posts, and make a drawing of the survey of each reservation with field notes and memoir.

BREVET Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from command of the post of Mount Pleasant, Titus County, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Richardson, Jacksboro, Jack County, Texas, and assume command of that post.

FIRST Lieutenant William H. Hick, Fourth Cavalry, now on duty with Company E, at Monroe, La., having been appointed regimental quartermaster, has been relieved from his present duties, and been ordered to report in person, without unnecessary delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Camp Verde, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon John Ridgley, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, pursuant to the requirements of Special Orders No. 23, Extract H, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Inge, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

BREVET Captain Cyrus S. Roberts, first lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas, to date from January 1, 1868. He will continue to perform his present duties as disbursing officer, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.

CAPTAIN Samuel B. Lauffer, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and relieve First Lieutenant Fred H. Beecher, Third U. S. Infantry, in his duties as acting assistant quartermaster at that post. Lieutenant Beecher, on being relieved by Captain Lauffer, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his company.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Selden, N. M., on Monday the 23d of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Tilford, captain Third Cavalry; Captain Edward Bloodgood, Thirty-eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant James N. Morgan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Captain William E. Sweet, first lieutenant Thirty-eighth Infantry.

In compliance with instructions from Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated New Orleans, La., January 7, 1868, a board of officers was ordered to convene at Headquarters Post of Austin, Austin Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 11th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and to express an opinion

with regard to the propriety of his being ordered before the Army Retiring Board. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Webster, major and surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, major and quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE following changes have taken place at the cavalry depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, since last report, viz.: A detachment of one hundred and thirty recruits assigned to the Second U. S. Cavalry, per Special Orders No. 42, Extract 6, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office Washington, February 19, 1868, departed from depot February 24, 1868, for Fort McPherson, Nebraska, Brevet Major Curwen B. McLellan, captain Sixth Cavalry, commanding detachment.

BREVET Captain George C. McMullin, first lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry, having been tried by a General Court-martial, and found guilty of "wrongfully selling Government property," "signing a false certificate," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," has been sentenced "to make good to the United States the amount embezzled, to forfeit all pay now due or which may become due, and to be dismissed the service of the United States." The proceedings in the above case have been approved by the President, who has remitted so much of the sentence as dismisses Captain McMullin.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Camp Plummer, New Mexico, on Monday, the 23d of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain I. R. Kemble, Third Cavalry; Captain E. P. Ewers, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Thirty-seventh, U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John W. Jordan, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Charles Steyer, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Third U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate: First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Thursday, the 5th day of March 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General P. Morrison, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Assistant Surgeon H. Culbertson, U. S. Army; Captain James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers. Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Frank E. Brownell, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort McRae, N. M., on Monday the 23d of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major William F. Spurgin, first lieutenant Thirty-eighth Infantry; Captain Charles Meinhold, Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain John C. Gilmore, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. R. Stafford, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Mirand W. Saxton, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Captain Charles G. Penney, first lieutenant Thirty-eighth Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., at 10 o'clock, on the 2d day of March, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, captain Second Infantry; Brevet Major James W. Long, captain Second Infantry; Brevet Major A. W. Krountinger, captain Second Infantry; Brevet Captain Wm. R. Maize, first lieutenant Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Warren R. Dunton, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles De Rudio, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Second Infantry; Brevet Major Samuel A. Storrow, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, Judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hayes, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major J. E. Yard, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Samuel Owenshine, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant M. J. Amick, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. M. Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Robert McDonald, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, captain Fourth Artillery; Brevet Major Dangerfield Parker, captain Third Infantry; Captain George W. Yates, Seventh Cavalry; Brevet Captain James T. Leavy, first lieutenant Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Samuel M. Robbins, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John M. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant John G. Butler, ordnance department.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Brownsville, Texas, on Monday the 16th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel A. M. Randol, captain First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, captain Twenty-sixth Infantry; Captain E. Cowles, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain W. H. McLaughlin, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second

Lieutenant John Gotshall, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. R. Clarke, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, Judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General P. Morrison, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Assistant Surgeon H. Culbertson, U. S. Army; Captain James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James B. Quinn, corps of engineers; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Frank E. Brownell, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major J. E. Yard, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Samuel Owenshine, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant M. J. Amick, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. M. Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Robert McDonald, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Union, N. M., on Monday the 16th of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General Jno. R. Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry; Brevet Major Jacob D. Jones, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry; Captain William R. Shoemaker, ordnance department; Captain Francis H. Wilson, Third Cavalry; Brevet Captain W. J. Cain, first lieutenant Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. D. King, Third Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Peters, surgeon U. S. Army.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers, Headquarters Fifth Military District, for the week ending February 29, 1868: Second Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Reynolds, assistant quartermaster; First Lieutenant Lewis Johnson, Forty-first Infantry; Captain F. T. Bennett, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster C. M. Hoyt; First Lieutenant Edward K. Russell, First Artillery; Captain J. C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. M. Forwood; First Lieutenant John Tyler, Fourth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Ira Quimby, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. W. Preston, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John H. Purcell, First Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon John P. Abbott; Major E. C. Beman, brevet lieutenant-colonel; First Lieutenant Charles Robinett, Twentieth Infantry.

THE following officers are announced as on the staff of Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, captain Fortieth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, captain Seventh Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, first lieutenant First Artillery, aide-de-camp; Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, major adjutant-general's department, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Major W. M. Beebe, captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, major Tenth Cavalry, acting inspector-general; Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, major Ninth Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain T. B. Weir, Seventh Cavalry, acting judge-advocate; Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, lieutenant-colonel quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, major subsistence department, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General Madison Mills, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin E. Hunt, major pay department, chief paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John McNutt, major ordnance department, chief ordnance officer; Brevet Major F. H. Bates, captain U. S. Army, commissary of musters.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending February 29, 1868: Captain and Military Storekeeper John Lavers, quartermaster's department, for duty at quartermaster's department Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, on special service; First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, Third U. S. Infantry, en route to Fort Dodge, Kansas; Chaplain Charles Cole, U. S. Army, leave of absence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Rockwell, captain, assistant quartermaster, leave of absence; First Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, leave of absence; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Samuel B. Lauffer, en route to Fort Wallace, Kansas; Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, leave of absence; Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, assistant surgeon medical department, leave of absence; Major-General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, to resume command of department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, captain Fortieth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sheridan; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, first lieutenant First Artillery, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sheridan; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, major Tenth U. S. Cavalry, acting inspector-general Department of the Missouri.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE English now begin to understand the nature of the war they have entered into in Abyssinia. The *London Times* says: "When we talk of the enemy we do indeed mean one man. As far as can be ascertained, there is no nation, race or tribe with which we are at war. . . . The capricious and half-crazy, but vigorous, tyrant makes the people obey him wherever he goes, but there is no reason why they should not be equally friendly with us, and declare for us, as they seem to do when some rival chief gets the upper hand for the hour. It must always be borne in mind that we are not warring against a nation, but pursuing a lawless chieftan, a royal kidnapper, with the single object of getting certain people out of his clutches. The object of the war will then be in no way attained by the winning of battles or the occupation of districts. We may advance and conquer; we may hunt our adversary from Magdala and Debra Tabor and Gondar; we may receive the submission of the chiefs in the country, and convert their subjects into obedient allies, and yet, if the King can keep up a band of followers sufficient to guard the English prisoners, the object of the war is unattained." The *Times* also concludes that England "utterly repudiates any such conquest" as the establishment of British rule in Abyssinia. The regular correspondent of the same paper, speaking of the failure of two native expeditions against Theodore, says that "it is a curious commentary upon all that we have been told of Theodore's embarrassments and the desertion of his troops that powerful enemies should thus melt away at the sound of his approach."

SURELY no service in the world has been subjected to more vexatious discouragements than the English army and navy in regard to the Armstrong gun. After all the expenditure, the experiment, and the conflicting pride in and doubt about these guns, we now see published in an English paper an engraving of "our new muzzle-loading field guns." "We are not aware" says the *Engineer*, "that any serious objection has ever been urged against the Armstrong breech-loader up to and not exceeding what is known as the 40-pounder in dimensions, but it is certain that they possess no advantages over muzzle-loading guns. These last, indeed, can be loaded more rapidly, and they are obviously less complicated, and less likely to get out of order than any Armstrong gun." The latest annoyance is that the lead-coated shot used in these guns make themselves disagreeable as possible by shedding the soft metal in which they are cased, by a curious and not well-understood process of decomposition while lying in the store. It has been decided, therefore, to revert, for a while at least, to the old muzzle-loading guns for field pieces, and official experiments to determine the best rifling have been begun. The typical gun has a bore of three inches diameter, and sixty three-and-a-half inches length.

THE usual yearly demand for a reduction of the overgreat military expenses of the Austrian Empire has been met this year by the reply, that it is impossible to effect certain economies in the cavalry and the military bands!

It is computed that the cost of distilling water at Anceley Bay is two shillings, English, a gallon, and the daily needs of the men and animals collected there average 40,000 gallons. Therefore, the water supply alone of that station is costing the British tax-payers at the rate of £1,520,000 a year.

THE Dutch government is having built on the Clyde a steam ram of about 3,000 tons, and a turret ship of 2,000 tons. They will be fitted with Skinner's steering apparatus, which has been successfully tested in the English navy, and by which one man alone can steer in the most boisterous weather with ease and without danger.

THE King of Italy has made Sir W. Armstrong a knight commander of the order San Maurizio e Lazzaro, in recognition of his eminence as an artillerist, and as the consequence of the adoption of the Armstrong guns in the Italian service.

AN American weekly paper, called the *Continental Gazette*, has been started in Paris under the auspices of the well-known banking house of Norton & Co. The numbers of the *Gazette* which have thus far reached us are made up of lively and readable matter, well-printed on good white paper. If we mistake not, we see in all this the hand of Colonel Charles B. Norton, whose name calls up pleasant reminiscences to the minds of his many Army friends. The *Gazette* starts under very favorable auspices, and while we welcome it to the world of journalism, we wish its managers the success which their good taste and enterprise richly deserve. Officers of the Army and Navy abroad should not fail to read the *Gazette*.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

THE BOARD OF NAVAL SURVEY BILL.

DURING the war a proposition was made in Congress to establish a "Board of Admiralty," analogous, in its general features, to the Board which it is now contemplated to create under the title of a "Board of Naval Survey." The project failed from the strong opposition it encountered; and among its opponents was this journal. To the bill now introduced into Congress we as unhesitatingly give our support, as we withheld it from its predecessor; and it will be an easy matter to show why a Board of Survey is expedient now, but was inexpedient several years ago.

The Board-of-Admiralty bill was introduced at a critical period of the war. It was then no time for reorganization, for the emergencies of war were constantly pressing on the Department. It was, perhaps, safer to make mistakes and suffer losses than to experiment with new projects. It was probable that before the Board could be well organized the war would come to an end, and it would require readjustment on the peace basis of the naval establishment. Blunders enough, it is true, had already occurred to justify the establishment of such a Board; but at that time the only question was as to what was needed for immediate use against the enemy, without distracting the attention of the Department.

These considerations no longer have any force. Peace has come, and with peace comes the necessity of providing that the blunders and follies of the late war be never again perpetrated. Take, for example, the "light-draught" business—a performance which a contemporary has, with just severity, pronounced an "engineering blunder without parallel in the annals of professional incompetency." These twenty nondescripts, which were to have been built for less than \$400,000 each, have already, it seems, cost \$538,000, and the contractors declare that about \$150,000 additional will be required. For these fourteen millions what have we to show? Nothing. Twenty vessels "hardly worth their weight in old iron." They did not fire a hostile shot in the rebellion; their designs were so bad as to render them worthless; they are a disgraceful monument of naval inefficiency.

Who is responsible for this great blunder? The responsibility has been fixed nowhere. It has been trundled about from the shoulders of one man to the shoulders of another, and "nobody to blame," like the verdict on a railroad accident, is all the satisfaction the country procures. Had a Board of Survey been in authority when these light-draughts were proposed, is it possible that these blunders would have been made? They certainly would not have been. The utter worthlessness of the designs was not only at the outset made the subject of criticism and remonstrance by eminent contractors and engineers in the country, but their views were laid before the department. But nothing was done—whether according to the maxim that "what was everybody's business was nobody's business," or for some other cause, we cannot say. The ships were constructed according to the worst plans, and at localities where they could least easily render the services for which they were designed. Now, we have no disposition to reflect on the Department in this matter. On the contrary, we may assume that their affairs were conducted with efficiency and honesty. But, if this is so, then the Board of Survey is an absolute necessity to the Navy Department. That this and similar blunders of the most glaring and costly character have been committed, and are still committed, nobody pretends to deny. And if we admit that the fault is one that could not be laid at the doors of the Department, then it is a matter of logic that some new organization must be added to its working power. Such an organization is furnished by the Board of Survey; and the Navy Department,

in view of the past blunders in construction, ought really, for its own vindication, to be the strongest advocate of such a Board. To conclude otherwise is to say that it is an unavoidable necessity that the country shall be ruined by incompetency and extravagance—a point which taxpayers will hardly concede. As it is now, owing to the conflicting views of the different bureaus, almost everything in the way of construction that comes from the Navy Department is an expensive failure.

There was a minor instance of the same sort (involving, it is true, but a million of dollars), which we will mention, because we have never before alluded to it in the JOURNAL. The *Tona-wanda*—whose construction was a favorite project with the Naval Bureau—was built in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. There could be no plea of want of supervision. It was built under the very nose, as we may say, of the constructional bureaus. It proved an utter failure, having failed in flotative power. Somebody made a mistake—whether in calculating the displacements or in crowding in the weights. It was a very simple arithmetical problem, but it was a failure. The only possible explanation is in a want of harmony between the bureaus. They evidently had no conception of what they were about, and each was content to do its own work, without reference to the other. In view of such a performance, it would seem but a vindication of their own character for these various bureaus to advocate a Board of Survey.

We could cite scores of instances of blunders, any one of which would be ground sufficient for the immediate establishment of some such board as the one now proposed. The truth is, that some remedy for the enormous errors and follies of the past few years must be applied—and what other is proposed? Take, for example, our entire new screw fleet, representing millions upon millions of dollars. We have thoroughly exposed these astounding constructional blunders, which have made us a laughing-stock to all European engineers of the highest skill.

We believe this to be a subject which will bear ventilation. We publish arguments against the Board with as much eagerness as arguments in its favor. We are bound, however, to say that the leading argument urged against the Board seems to be founded on a grave misapprehension; and, when we explain it, much of the objection to the project may be overcome. It is feared that the Board of Survey is simply an adaptation in America of the British Board of Admiralty. This is quite erroneous. The Board of Admiralty is a political rather than professional body, and is liable to change with the Ministry. In other words, it has the same defects that result from our own system, where each new administration sweeps out all the bureau officers of its predecessor. Now, this fundamental objection is precisely the one we desire to avoid. We desire to establish a professional, not a political, board—whose tenure of office shall be entirely independent of political considerations, and who shall devote their life-long energies to bettering the material of the Navy. The Board of Admiralty has been described as "an organization of the Ministry in the administrative department of the navy." The Board of Survey would be a permanent and responsible board of high, professional navy officers.

We understand that the engineers of the Navy are strong opponents of the proposed Board of Survey, and that they have the support and countenance of the surgeons and paymasters. There seems to be an impression that the proposition is a sort of flank movement of the Line on the Staff. This impression has been strengthened, if it has not been actually created, by the injudicious and irrelevant arguments of some of the Line in favor of the Board. While we have endeavored, in these editorial columns, to carefully confine the discussion to the main subject, some of our correspondents have unfortunately diverted it, so as to introduce issues with which it has nothing to do. The questions in dispute between the Line and Staff do not at all affect the advisability of the proposed measure. If either the one or the other branch of the service looks to the Board of Survey for special favor and

protection, it is doomed to disappointment. It is true it is proposed that the Board shall be constituted of three admirals—officers of the Line—but these officers are so elevated by rank and position above the conflicting opinions and desires of all branches and departments of the Navy, that they may be safely trusted to conduct its affairs with wise impartiality. Moreover, the Staff of the Navy is composed of too numerous, intelligent, active, and powerful a body of men to make it possible for any board, with safety to itself, to lightly regard its welfare, even if it was so disposed.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

DURING the Senate debate on the annual appropriation bill for West Point, Mr. THAYER discovered a mare's nest so enormous in the *Chicago Tribune* that he thought it his duty to lay it before Congress. An article in that paper drew "a melancholy picture of the morals at West Point, stating that there was an entire absence of religious influences, styling it an Augean stable, and describing the hazing and fagging to which younger students were subjected." Mr. THAYER thought that all this, "if true, showed that the institution was discreditable to the Government and the country." Fortunately, the Academy did not lack defenders in Messrs. WILSON, GRIMES, JOHNSON, and SAULSBURY—of whom the two former had already received from the Academy official denials of these newspaper calumnies.

The offence more particularly alluded to is the one known as "devilling the plebes"—which corresponds nearly to what, at Harvard, Yale, and other colleges, is known as "hazing" the lowest class. Admitting the truth of what this untruthful article asserts, it is simply ridiculous to infer that the Academy itself is a "discreditable institution." There is not a college of note in the country where this bad practice of "hazing" the freshmen has not been in vogue for years. It is a sort of bequest from the atrocious English school-system of fagging, which is much worse. Shall we agree that the best colleges of the country are, therefore, "discreditable" to it? Or is it claimed that anything worse is done at West Point than what is embraced in the following poetical description of the practices established at one college?

I am a man,
Have human feelings, though mistaken Fresh
Affirmed I was a savage or a brute,
When I did dash cold water in their necks,
Discharged green squashes through their window panes,
And stript their beds of soft, luxurious sheets,
Placing instead harsh briars and rough sticks,
So that their sluggish bodies might not sleep,
Unroused by morning bell; or when, perforce,
From leaden syringe, engine of fierce might,
I drove black ink upon their ruffled shirts.

So with the charges of lack of religious influence and of moral influence, and wildness of conduct, they have all repeatedly been brought against most of our best colleges, though we own we never heard any of these latter called "Augean stables." Mr. WILSON correctly says that whatever evils exist at West Point, as to the conduct of the youth there, are common to all educational academies. "Many things were done," he said, "by the students at the best literary institutions, even at Cambridge, that could not be approved."

The truth is, however, that the standard of morals and gentlemanly conduct is not only as high at West Point as that at similar scholastic institutions, but we incline to believe it is higher than at most of them. And this result is almost entirely due to the stern and wholesome discipline which exists at the Academy, and to the strict code of rules enforced there. We venture to say, in the first place, that in no similar institution of repute are correct morals and good conduct made to play a more important part in the rank of the pupils—in none, therefore, is the spur of ambition more directly called in to the aid of discipline and morality. Again, in few institutions are the rules of gentlemanly deportment so strict—a matter befitting the institution which is to officer our Army with gentlemen. As to this very matter of hazing, or "devilling the plebes," we believe that, at the long vocation, at the end of the second year, the students of the middle class are compelled to give their word of honor that they have not, since entering the academy, been guilty of the practice alluded to. If they

cannot do so, they have no furlough. We doubt whether a similar rule is adopted in any college in the country. If the students are caught in their lawlessness, they are punished, as at West Point; but requiring this word of honor, and making the penalty for being unable to give it so great, is a different matter. However, some Congressmen are so hard pushed for points against the Military Academy, that even this is seized with avidity, though so weak and untenable.

OFFICERS of the Volunteer Navy very justly complain that although it is now several months since the Examining Board for admission into the Regular Navy closed its sessions, nothing official is known as to who have passed and who are the unsuccessful aspirants. It is fairly claimed that the Senate should at once take some action on the report of this Board, in order that those who were examined may know where they stand. It is said to be doubtful if any of the officers recommended by the Board will receive appointments, but whether this rumor is correct or not it is no more than fair that the matter should be decided one way or the other. In increasing the Army it is true, the candidates received their appointments before examination, but immediately thereafter they were informed as to whether they had passed or not, thus avoiding the unpleasant suspense in which the Volunteer officers of the Navy have so long been kept. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and we therefore recommend this subject to the early attention of Congress.

OUR correspondents "Thor" and "Woden" have discussed with much spirit and ability from opposing points of view the proposition to establish a Naval Board of Survey. The controversy, however, is becoming so voluminous that we think it best to lay over this week a long letter from "Thor," consisting of quotations from English assaults on the British Admiralty, and from the speeches made in Congress in opposition to the late Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS' bill to establish an Admiralty Board. It would be useless for "Woden" or for anybody else to deny that such assaults have been made, and plenty of them. Instead of the two or three columns of quotations "Thor" gives us he might have sent twenty. And "Woden" on his side might quote just as many opinions of legislators and journalists in favor of the Admiralty. Inasmuch, therefore, as this sort of cross fire can be kept up indefinitely, and without satisfactory results, we feel obliged to stop it now before it goes farther.

MR. PETERS, an economical Member of Congress from Maine, has distinguished himself by introducing a bill which practically abolishes the United States Navy. His bill relieves all naval officers at the age of sixty; abolishes all the grades except captain, commander, lieutenant, and master, and suspends the Naval Academy at the close of the present Academic year! The fault of the bill is that it does not go far enough. Mr. PETERS ought to add provisions for the immediate sale of all the vessels in the Navy, for the closing of all the Navy-yards, and for dispensing with the Navy Department. Then he should introduce an analogous bill for abolishing all grades in the Army except colonel, major, captain and lieutenant; suspending the obnoxious Military Academy; and dismantling all the forts; and closing all the arsenals in the country. By so doing what untold millions would be saved!

CONGRESS.

THE Senate organized on the 5th, as a Court for the trial of the President. The Chief Justice took the oath at the hands of Judge NELSON, after which the Senators were severally sworn in. Objection was made to Mr. WADE's being sworn in, on the ground that he was personally interested in the result of the trial. This gave rise to a long debate, until finally the objection was withdrawn, and Mr. WADE was duly sworn. On the 6th the House Managers formally demanded the arraignment of the President, and it was ordered that he be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate on Friday, 13th inst., at one o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Senate amended and passed the bill to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts. It authorizes

their reimbursement for accidental losses or overpayment made in good faith, on proper testimony, and the approval of the Secretary of War. Mr. WILSON explained that, necessarily, from the immense sums paid out by paymasters during the war—about \$1,000,000,000—many cases of hardship occurred. The amendment strikes out a requirement of the approval of the Secretary of War, and confines the application of the bill to the period prior to the passage of the act. The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under the Act of 1864, authorizing the employment of fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office, etc., was amended and passed.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill for the removal of the Navajo Indians and for other purposes. He explained that the bill proposed the removal of the Navajos, upward of 7,000 in number, from the Baske Rotundo, where they had been placed after their capture in New Mexico by an expedition in 1862, and were now held against their will. Nobody who knew the facts considered that the Indians were to blame, great wrongs having been done them by the New Mexicans. He claimed that the war last Summer, extending from Fort Laramie to Montana, in which the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other Indians had committed outrages, was entirely unnecessary, an opinion in which not only civilians, but Generals SHERMAN, HARNEY, AUGUR and others concurred. It was originated by General HANCOCK, probably not intentionally, but he had been deceived. The Peace Commission went down to the North Platte, in Nebraska, last Summer, and gave the Cheyennes arms and ammunition, yet who had heard of any outrages since, although in the preceding two weeks they had thrown a train from the track? He believed that the present war in Idaho would not have existed but for the course of General CROOKE, and Arizona would be peaceful but that the general commanding there had issued an order declaring the Indians public enemies. He hoped they would be removed to a place where they would be no longer an expense to the Government of \$700,000 a year, as at present, and where they could sustain themselves by agricultural pursuits, etc., as they had done before their capture. He had received a telegram informing him that they were now at Fort Laramie, by the request of the Peace Commissioners, to await the action of Congress. No action was taken on the bill.

A bill for the relief of JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, paymaster United States Navy, was passed. The bill appropriates \$1,671 23 to remunerate him for Government money stolen from him. A bill to compensate certain persons who took part in the destruction of the Rebel ram *Albatross* was referred, also a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries.

In the House, the bill to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts was introduced and referred. Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of the Navy, which provides that all line officers of the Navy, on reaching the age of sixty years, shall be retired, and that no further promotions shall take place to any new grade created since the 1st of January, 1860; that whenever the grades of admiral, rear-admiral, commodore, lieutenant-commander or ensign shall become vacant, they shall be abolished, and that, at the close of the present academic year, the operations of the Naval Academy shall be suspended until Congress shall provide for their resumption. Mr. VAN WYCK introduced another retrenchment bill, which, among other things, abolishes the Coast Survey Board.

A bill was also introduced, extending the bounties provided for in the Acts of July 23, 1861, and July 28, 1866, to the widows, minor children, and parents of drafted men who died, or were killed in the service, and of soldiers who were charged upon the rolls with desertion, but who returned to duty, and afterward died, or were killed in the service.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre, was passed with amendments offered by Mr. SCHENCK, providing against the payment of mileage to the commissioners, and against their being conveyed to or from Havre in any national or public vessel. The Senate joint resolution providing for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion, was also passed.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported back a substitute for the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from the 16th of July, 1868, with authority to the Secretary of War to re-establish the bureau where it has been discontinued, on being satisfied that the personal safety of the freedmen requires it. Mr. LINCOLN introduced a bill, providing that invalid pensions shall commence on the day of disability or of discharge, and continue during life or the continuance of such disability.

THE DROWNING OF ADMIRAL BELL AND LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER REED.

The following extracts are from a private letter, dated U. S. flagship *Hartford*, off Hio, January 22, 1868:

The Pacific mail steamer *Costa Rica* will, in a few days, touch here for the mails on her way to Yokohama to connect with the *Great Republic*, and I avail myself of this opportunity of writing you. You will have heard, long before this reaches you, by telegraph from San Francisco, of the death by drowning of Admiral Bell and his Fleet Lieutenant-Commander Reed, and ten of his boat's crew. We were lying off the port of Osaka when, on the morning of the 11th inst, the admiral had his barge manned to go on shore and call on our minister. It was blowing quite fresh, and the sea was breaking on the bar, which extends about a mile from the entrance of the river. Upon entering the first line of breakers the boat was broached to by a sea striking her under the quarter, and then, being broadside to the breakers, the next sea turned her over. The barge was only about a mile from the ship at the time of her capsizing, and although three boats were at their assistance in less than fifteen minutes, yet only three men were saved out of a crew of thirteen men. The water was so cold that they soon became too chilled to hold on to the boat, and were consequently soon washed off and drowned. One man, however, was picked up clinging to the boat, and the other two from their oars. One of the men who were saved had presence of mind enough to take off his comforter and lash three oars together. The men who were rescued say that both the admiral and Commander Reed got on top of the boat, but were soon washed off by the breaking of the surf over her. In two or three days all the bodies, having washed ashore, were brought on board ship. The admiral was found on the afternoon of the same day, and Commander Reed on the morning of the following day. They were all buried with military honors at the new open port of Hio, which is about fourteen miles distant by water from Osaka. The funeral procession was quite imposing. It was headed by all the marines of the squadron present, being about one hundred men under arms. Then followed the brass band of H. M. steamer *Ocean*, playing the dead march. In the rear of the band followed our chaplain, accompanied by the chaplain of the *Ocean*; then the body of the admiral, with four English captains for pall-bearers on the left and four of our captains on the right; then the body of Lieutenant-Commander Reed, with eight of our officers for pall-bearers; then the bodies of the ten sailors, each accompanied by its pall-bearers marching in double file; then about two hundred English and American sailors, in companies, formed on the right and left; and, finally, the rear was brought up by the English and American officers of the two squadrons present, together with the American citizens of the place. Each of our four vessels of war fired thirteen minute guns, the first gun being fired at the commencement of the line of march. It was truly a most melancholy sight to see so many of our shipmates borne quietly along on the shoulders of our sailors to their untimely graves.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough, a brother of Rear Admiral Goldsborough, takes command of the squadron. The last mail from the Department informs us that we are to be relieved by the *Piscataqua*, at Singapore, at which port we are expected to be by the first week in March. In two or three days we sail for Nagasaki, and thence to Hong Kong, where, after stopping for about two weeks, we take our final departure for home.

Thus far, I have not said a single word upon the opening of the new ports of Osaka and Hio. We arrived here on the 19th ultimo, from Hong Kong, having stopped for about three weeks at Nagasaki. On our arrival here we found the whole town having a grand time over a new god that had just fallen from the heavens. The streets were filled with crowds of men, women and children, dressed in all manner of grotesque figures and costumes, marching to-and-fro, drunk with *saki*, and crying "He-ger-ni-ger," which means good luck to you. Up to the present date it is still going on here, but I understand that it has ceased at Osaka. On the 1st of January the opening of this port to foreign trade was celebrated by all the vessels of war in the harbor, about a dozen in number, dressing ship, and each firing a national salute of twenty-one guns at noon. At present there is very little sign of much business being done for a year or two, and in this opinion our friend Mr. C—, who is here ready to take the advantage of whatever may turn up in the way of trade, quite agrees with me.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

BREVET Major-General Barry, commanding the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, has published a general order prescribing the programme of instruction and the code of regulations for the government of the school, from which we make the following extracts:

The school shall be styled and officially known as The Artillery School of the United States Army.

All appointees in the Artillery of the Army of the United States, either from civil life or from the ranks of the Army, though belonging to batteries stationed elsewhere, shall serve one full academic year at the school before joining such batteries; but all graduates of the Military Academy at West Point who are assigned to the Artillery, should serve at least one year with their batteries before being sent to the Artillery School.

There shall be attached to the school a band, composed of a leader, one non-commissioned officer and twenty privates, to be enlisted for the school, and all of whom shall be distributed by the adjutant-general of the Army among the batteries of the five artillery regiments; the extra pay of the leader and all the other extra expenses of the band to be defrayed from the proceeds of the Post Fund.

The academic year of the Artillery School shall commence April 1st of each year.

The course of instruction will be practical from April 1st to October 31st, and theoretical from November 1st to March 31st.

The practical instruction shall comprise, in addition to what is prescribed in Sec. 1, of Par. 4, of General Orders No. 99, series of 1867, War Department, as follows, viz:

So much of the School of the Soldier, of the School of the Company, and of the School of the Battalion, of the Infantry Tactics, as may be necessary to the foot artillery officer and soldier for his proper appearance at all the forms of review, parade, etc., etc., prescribed by Army regulations.

In order to carry out fully the provisions of Sec. 1, of Par. 4, of General Orders No. 99, there shall be provided for the use of the Artillery School as soon as possible, field, siege and sea-coast guns, their carriages and platforms, all of the most recent approved models; all apparatus for determining initial velocities; specimens of all artillery projectiles in use at present, or which have been in use, by the Artillery of the Army of the United States, at any time during the past ten years; and, finally, models, upon a reduced scale, of all guns and gun-carriages in present use, or which have been projected.

That a laboratory be established for practical instruction in the manufacture and preparation of artillery ammunition and in military pyrotechny.

The theoretical course of instruction shall comprise, in addition to what is prescribed in Sec. 2 of Par. 4, of General Orders No. 99, series of 1867, War Department, such recitations for officers and enlisted men in the tactics of the different kinds of artillery as the commanding officer of the school may deem proper; and also recitations in such other text-books as the staff may from time to time designate.

The annual examination shall commence on the 15th day of March of each year (unless that day should fall on Sunday, when it will commence on the 16th day of March), and will be continued daily (excepting Sunday) until completed.

There shall also be an examination of the proficiency of the officers and enlisted men in the practical portion alone of the course of instruction. This examination shall commence on the 15th day of October of each year (unless that day should be Sunday, when it will commence on the 16th day of October) and will be continued until completed.

The records of this examination will be used at the annual examination, if the weather at that season of the year should prevent out-of-door exercises.

The Artillery School shall have a silken color, similar to the Artillery regimental color, with the words "U. S. Artillery School" on a scroll above the cannon; and shall also have camp-colors like those of the regiments of Artillery, substituting the letter "A" for the regimental number.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE XII-INCH RIFLE.

The following is a memorandum of firing of the 12-inch gun at Fort Monroe from August, 1863, to February 19, 1868:

Powder charges.	No. of Fires.	Average weight of projectile each fire.
Pounds.		
10	2	521 Dyer.
30	4	506 Dyer.
35	3	351 James.
40	6	506 Dyer.
40	4	420 James.
40	38	530 Dyer.
40	2	620 Dyer.
40	16	433 Parrott.
40	3	477 Rodman.
43	3	477 Rodman.
45	17	530 Dyer.
45	13	490 Dyer.
45	1	630 Dyer.
45	27	433 Parrott.
45	3	477 Rodman.
45	4	480 Dyer.
45	45	470 Dyer.
45	43	506 Dyer.
45	45	433 Parrott.
45	1	506 Parrott.
45	13	477 Rodman.
55	39	480 Dyer.
55	19	406 Dyer.
55	20	620 Dyer.
55	3	583 Eureka.
55	30	Varying from 475 to 538.
60	4	620 Dyer.
65	1	474 Dyer.
70	1	625 Dyer.
70	27	625 Dyer.
75	12	487 Dyer.
75	2	480 Dyer.
80	1	626 Dyer.
85	1	475 Dyer.

Total, 473 rounds.

The firings did not occur in the same order as set down above, this memorandum being made out only to show the various powder charges and projectiles used. The last series of firings took place February 19, 1868. At the 472d fire the gun burst into four large fragments—charge 70 pounds of powder and 615-pounder Dyer projectile.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Beman, commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as chief disbursing officer and acting assistant quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the District of Louisiana, relieving Mr. W. B. Armstrong, disbursing officer and quartermaster's agent.

The payment of premiums for accepted recruits is suspended until further orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 29.—Sailmaker David Bruce, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

MARCH 2.—Captain M. C. Marin, to duty in charge of the nitre depot at Malden, Mass.

MARCH 3.—Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, to duty on board the receiving ship *Independence*.

MARCH 4.—Captain George W. Doty, to command the storeship *Fredonia*, South Pacific Squadron.

MARCH 5.—First Assistant Engineers Cipriano Andrade, Clark Fisher, James Sheridan, F. B. Latch, and Second Assistant Engineers Levi T. Safford, H. Masner, Jefferson Brown, James Entwistle and Thomas Lynch, to temporary duty connected with the contract trial of the machinery of the *Ammonoosuc*.

MARCH 6.—Captain George B. Balch, to command the flagship *Contocook*.

Lieutenant Commanders A. F. Bradford, E. E. Preble and A. R. McNair; Master G. F. F. White; and Second Assistant Engineers H. D. McEwen and James E. Watts, to duty on board the *Contocook*.

Paymaster James D. Murray, to duty on board the *Contocook*, and as fleet paymaster North Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster Judson S. Post, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball and Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmany, to duty on board the *Michigan*.

Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, to duty on the *Jean Sande*.

Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Schobel, to duty on board the *Glance*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Hawley, from duty in charge of the nitre depot at Malden, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 4.—Captain T. M. Brasher, from the command of the storeship *Fredonia*, and ordered to return to New York.

MARCH 5.—First Assistant Engineers J. H. Morrison, Elijah Laws, William C. Selden, and Second Assistant Engineers J. B. A. Smith and William S. Neal, from duty connected with the *Moshulu*, and ordered to temporary duty connected with the contract trial of the machinery of the *Ammonoosuc*.

MARCH 6.—Lieutenant Commander Walter Abbot; Lieutenant Yates Stirling; Master George W. Armstrong; Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres; First Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine and Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cooke, from duty on board the *Wampanoag* and ordered to the *Contocook*.

Paymaster C. O. Wallace, from duty at Mound City, Illinois, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer Charles E. De Valin, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

First Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot, from duty connected with the *Manitou* and ordered to the *Contocook*.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, from special duty at Hartford, Conn., and ordered to duty on board the *Contocook*, and as fleet engineer North Atlantic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Levi A. Greene, from duty on board the *Gelleybury*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Gelleybury*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 2.—Captain Fabius Stanley, late in command of the *Zuacora*, has been placed on furlough, for six months from November 11, 1867.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MARCH 2.—Second Assistant Engineer Francis C. Goodwin.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 2.—Second Assistant Engineer E. M. Breese.

MARCH 5.—Third Assistant Engineer James A. Bartow.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 3.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, to duty on board the *Leyden*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 2.—Acting Ensign William H. Webb, from duty on board the *Huron*, and granted sick leave.

MARCH 3.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bennett Jones and Philip H. Fales, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. F. McElwell, from duty on board the *Glance*, and ordered to duty on board the *Contocook*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wallace A. Bowie, from duty on board the *Jean Sande*, and ordered to duty on board the *Contocook*.

DISCHARGED.

MARCH 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. T. Longee and John Grimes, of the *Moshulu*.

MARCH 6.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Antoni Anderson, of the *Michigan*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named volunteer naval officers have been granted honorable discharges since last report:

Acting Ensign A. S. Hitch, from March 6th.

Mates James Moran, from March 1st, and G. V. Brownell, from March 6th.

Acting Assistant Paymasters A. D. Allen, from September 5, 1865, and L. F. Harter, from December 4, 1865.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles W. Forbes, from February 29th, George Holton, from March 1st, and E. Penney, from March 6th.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 7, 1868:

James Ryan, ordinary seaman, January 29th U. S. steamer *Cowardin*, at Toulon.

John Michaels, beneficiary, February 29, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

John Jones, seaman, January 25, U. S. steamer *Poehatan*, at sea.

Wm. T. Robinson, beneficiary, March 2, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported to the War Department since last report:

FIRST CAVALRY.

Company B, ordered from Camp McGarry, Nevada, to Camp Harney, Oregon, February 3, 1868.

Company D, ordered from Camp Independence, Cal., to Camp Lapwai, I. T., February 3, 1868.

Company L, ordered from Camp McDermitt, Nev., to Camp Logan, Oregon, February 3, 1868.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Companies D, G, H and M, left Fort Chadbourne, Texas, December 1, 1867, and took post at Camp Kelly, Texas, December 4th and 4, 1867.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, left Camp Whipple, A. T., for Churchill Barracks, Nev., December 6, 1867.

Company C, ordered from Camp Harney, Oregon, to Camp McGarry, Nev., February 3, 1868.
 Company D, ordered from Fort Boise, I. T., to Camp McDermitt, Nev., February 3, 1868.
 Company E, ordered from Fort Lapwai, I. T., to Drum Barracks, Cal., February 3, 1868.
 Company F, ordered from Camp Logan, Oregon, to Camp McDermitt, Nev., February 3, 1868.
 Company L is stationed at Camp Mojave, A. T., and not Camp McDowell, A. T.
 Company M, ordered from Camp McDermitt, Nev., to Camp Halleck, Nev., February 3, 1868.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY BREVET IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel David A. Russell, late major of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 6, 1864.
 Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel James B. Fry, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Shiloh, Tenn., and Perryville, Ky., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel Michael P. Small, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in his department during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel Edward W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Colonel Nathan W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 15, 1867.
 Brevet Colonel George P. Buell, lieutenant-colonel of the 29th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Colonel Philip Regis de Trobriand, of the 31st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Colonel Cary H. Fry, lieutenant-colonel and deputy paymaster-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 15, 1867.
 Brevet Colonel Adam Badeau, first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Colonel Ely S. Parker, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Colonel Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer U. S. Army, for distinguished services in organizing, instructing and commanding the Signal Corps of the Army, and for its special service on October 6, 1864, the day on which "the post and garrison at Allatoona, Ga., and a most valuable depository of provisions there," attacked by the Rebel army, were saved by troops brought up by signals just in time to defend it, the messages being sent over the heads of the enemy, and when communication in any other way was impossible, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel Oliver D. Greene, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel George F. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the late Rebellion, at the siege of Corinth, at Iuka, battle of Corinth, Tallahatchie, advance on Grenada, Jackson, Humboldt, and siege of Vicksburg, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Colonel George Bell, major and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.
 Brevet Colonel George W. Wallace, lieutenant-colonel of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 3, 1867.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, major in the Corps of Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Ala., to date from April 8, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. M. Young, captain in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David A. Russell, late major of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Judd, major in the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S. during the war, to date from November 13, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard L. Dodge, major of the 30th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S. during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry R. Rathbone, captain in the 12th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Ketchum, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, for meritorious services in Missouri, in the line of the Army, to date from February 1, 1863.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Hall, first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. McGill, late assistant surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Medical Department during the prevalence of cholera near Fort Harker, Ka., to date from July 30, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Blunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 23, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Badeau, first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ely S. Parker, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Kiddoo, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin P. Runkle, major of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, deputy paymaster-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from October 15, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Kilgour, captain in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Purington, captain in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus G. Tassin, captain in the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Scully, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from September 27, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Hendershott, captain in the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruitment and organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S. during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Sherburne, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Colonel Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 2, 1867.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver D. Greene, major and assistant

adjutant-general U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the late Rebellion, at the siege of Corinth, at Iuka, battle of Corinth, Tallahatchie, advance on Grenada, Jackson, Humboldt, and siege of Vicksburg, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 3, 1867.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Edward L. Bailey, second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from November 6, 1867.
 Brevet Major Charles B. Penrose, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from November 11, 1867.
 Brevet Major James W. Scully, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from September 27, 1865.
 Brevet Major Alonzo H. Cushing, late first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 1, 1863.
 Brevet Major George McGowan, captain U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the mustering out and disbanding of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S., to date from November 13, 1865.
 Brevet Major Henry B. Hendershott, captain in the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruitment and organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S. during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Major Miles W. Keogh, captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dallas, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Major John P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Major Henry H. Humphreys, first lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the fall of Petersburg and pursuit of the Rebel army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Colonel Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., to date from May 27, 1862.
 Major Oliver D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Crampton's Gap, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Major John A. Campbell, second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from October 10, 1867.
 Brevet Major Robert L. Kilpatrick, captain in the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Major William G. Moore, paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the late Rebellion, at the siege of Corinth, at Iuka, battle of Corinth, Tallahatchie, advance on Grenada, Jackson, Humboldt, and siege of Vicksburg, to date from March 2, 1867.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Tenedor Ten Eyck, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Asa P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, to date from March 23, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Adam Badeau, first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Ely S. Parker, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Amos Webster, second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Gaines Lawson, of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Almon F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Thomas H. Reeves, of the 39th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Frederick E. Trotter, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain John H. Belcher, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain William T. Howell, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Thomas Grey, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain George N. Bomford, first lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain James A. Hearn, of the 34th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Andrew K. Long, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain George Shorley, first lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Fort Steadman, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Samuel McConihe, first lieutenant in the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Edward A. Belger, first lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Clayton Hale, first lieutenant in the 34th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain William Arthur, first lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Reams' Station, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Samuel Cunby, first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Edwin B. Atwood, second lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Robert Avery, first lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Edward Bloodgood, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain W. W. Barrett, first lieutenant in the 34th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Gustavus M. Bascom, first lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain James M. Bell, first lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Reams' Station, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Charles E. Clarke, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Port Hudson, La., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain John B. Conyngham, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Yorktown, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.
 Captain Henry C. Corbin, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Decatur, Ala., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Isaac S. Catlin, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 6, 1867.
 Brevet Captain George H. Cram, first lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Frederick W. Coleman, first lieutenant in the 15th

U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Charles C. Cresson, second lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Frederick M. Crandall, first lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle at Arkansas Post, Ark., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Murray Davis, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Guntown, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Jacob C. Degress, first lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Lewis M. Dayton, second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Charles L. Davis, first lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Cyrus A. Earnest, second lieutenant in the 33d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort McAllister, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain William T. Frohock, first lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Augustus Funk, first lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Calvin H. Frederick, first lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain James Gillette, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 7, 1867.
 Captain Hezekiah Gardner, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain John C. Gilmore, of the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Charles H. Graves, of the 34th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Charles T. Greene, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain George S. Gallup, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Frederick A. H. Grebel, first lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Robert P. Hughes, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault of Fort Gregg, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain William P. Hurford, of the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Henry H. Humphreys, first lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Wilson T. Hartz, second lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Daniel Hart, first lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain William Harper, Jr., second lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Lewis Johnson, first lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Corinth, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain William M. Kilgour, of the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, first lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Edward B. Knox, first lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Birney B. Keeler, first lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain John Kellher, first lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain William F. Lynch, first lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Louis J. Lambert, first lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Thomas H. Logan, first lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain John Leonard, first lieutenant in the 43th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain George M. Love, second lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain James N. McElroy, second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Edward S. Meyer, of the 36th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain John H. Mahnen, first lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from August 7, 1867.
 Brevet Captain James N. Morgan, second lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of New Hope Church, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Horace Neide, first lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Glendale, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain George A. Purington, of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Douglas Pope, first lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Robert C. Perry, first lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Allan Rutherford, first lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Edmund Rice, first lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Josiah A. Sheets, first lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Mobile, Alabama, to date from March 7, 1867.
 Brevet Captain William F. Spurgin, first lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Samuel K. Schwenc, first lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ny River, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Thomas Shea, first lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Rome, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Captain Augustus G. Tassin, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain John Tyler, first lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the attack on Campbell's Station, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Samuel P. Voria, second lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from March 2, 1867.
 Brevet Captain Gustav Von Bucher, first lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain William P. Wilson, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain William Welsh, of the 40th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain John P. Willard, first lieutenant in the 26th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Frederick F. Whitehead, first lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Charles T. Witherall, first lieutenant in the 28th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Melville C. Wilkinson, second lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Thomas I. Gregg, first lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain Richard C. Parker, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William E. Parnell, first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Edward L. Bailey, second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, (second) Va., to date from November 6, 1867.

Brevet Captain James S. Dudley, first lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert E. Johnston, of the 43d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain George F. Powie, first lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at Russell's Mill, to date from March 2, 1867.

Captain James W. Scully, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., to date from September 27, 1865.

Brevet Captain Hugh G. Brown first lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Harrison, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Placidus Ord, second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Alonzo H. Cushing, late first lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 2, 1863.

Captain Henry B. Hendershott, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruitment and organization of the Volunteer Armies of the U. S. during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Miles W. Keogh, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Joseph K. Byers, first lieutenant in the 42nd U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.

Brevet Captain John A. Campbell, second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially in the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from October 10, 1867.

Captain Robert L. Kilpatrick, of the 42nd U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862 to date from March 2, 1867.

Brevet Captain Samuel A. Porter, first lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 20, 1867.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Amos Webster, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus S. Roberts, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, to date from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Leonard J. Whiting, of the 45th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsular campaign, Va., to date from March 2, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Frantz, to be surgeon, December 19, 1867, vice Ten Brock, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Theodore Edison, to be major, December 15, 1867, vice Shunk, deceased.

First Lieutenant Clifton Comly, to be captain, December 15, 1867, vice Edison, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Martin L. Poland, to be first lieutenant, December 15, 1867, vice Comly, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain James S. Brislin, of the 9th Cavalry, to be major, January 1, 1868, vice Pleasanton, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Gerald Russell, to be captain, November 14, 1867, vice Tilford, promoted to the 7th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant John Falvey, to be captain, December 16, 1867, vice Thomas, cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Kniss, to be first lieutenant, November 14, 1867, vice Russell, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1867, vice Falvey, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Tolman, to be captain, November 13, 1867, vice Chaffin, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1867, vice Tolman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William A. Borthwick, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1867, vice Wiley, the regimental quartermaster.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Joseph G. Tilford, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, November 14, 1867, vice Thompson, deceased.

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Michael Cooney, to be captain, January 1, 1868, vice Brislin, promoted to the 2d Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant William B. Brunton, to be first lieutenant, September 13, 1867, vice Loud, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Ira W. Trask, to be first lieutenant, January 1, 1868, vice Cooney, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant John A. Bodamer, to be first lieutenant, December 11, 1867, vice Badger, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Woodward, to be first lieutenant, December 11, 1867, he being the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant William H. Beck, to be first lieutenant, December 11, 1867, he being the regimental quartermaster.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant John A. Darling, to be captain, December 9, 1867, vice James, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Emilios De Meulen, to be first lieutenant, December 9, 1867, vice Darling, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, to be first lieutenant, December 7, 1867, vice Redmond, retired.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James A. Snyder, to be captain, December 31, 1867, vice Freedley, promoted to the 14th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1867, vice Snyder promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant David J. Craigie, to be first lieutenant, October 1867, he being the regimental adjutant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry W. Freedley, of the 3d Infantry, to be major, December 31, 1867, vice Dent, promoted to the 32d Infantry.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Edwin R. Parks, to be first lieutenant, December 20, 1867, vice Robert Miller, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George T. Olmstead, Jr., to be captain, November 18, 1867, vice Newbold, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John S. Appleton, to be first lieutenant, November 18, 1867, vice Olmstead, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John G. Leefe, to be first lieutenant, November 18, 1867, he being the regimental adjutant.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Amandus C. Kistler, to be captain, December 16, 1867, vice Weldy, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George McTaylor, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1867, vice Kistler, promoted.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1867, he being the regimental quartermaster.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Frederick T. Dent, of the 14th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 31, 1867, vice McGarry, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John J. Shepherd, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1867, vice Carroll, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Sheldon Guthrie, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1867, vice Shepherd, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant George W. Evans, to be first lieutenant, December 9, 1867, vice Mathews, resigned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Penney, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1867, he being the regimental adjutant.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lewis Johnson, to be captain, December 12, 1867, vice Arnold, deceased.

First Lieutenant Samuel K. Schwenk, to be captain, December 16, 1867, vice Kilgour, wholly retired.

Second Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., to be first lieutenant, December 12, 1867, vice Johnson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1867, vice Schwenk, promoted.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1868.

Captain James Lewis.—Reported for duty at the Philadelphia, Pa., Barracks 1st inst., having closed the rendezvous at No. 311 South Front street, Philadelphia, 31st ult.

Captain and Brevet Major George Butler.—Sick in quarters.

Captain and Brevet Major George P. Houston.—On leave of absence for seven days from 15th inst.

Captain John H. Higbee.—On leave of absence from the 1st to the 15th inst., having closed the rendezvous at No. 18 Bowery, New York. Joined at Portsmouth, N. H., from New York, February 18th, for duty.

First Lieutenant E. C. Saltmarsh.—On sick list at Gosport, Va., from February 21st to 29th.

First Lieutenant George W. Welles.—Absent with leave.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Gabaudan.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 4th inst., upon the recommendation of a Medical Board of Survey. Granted leave of absence for the benefit of his health. To report the condition of his health at least once a month.

Second Lieutenant Albert B. Young.—Suspended from the 22d to the 25th; on the 25th detached from headquarters, and under orders to Mare Island, Cal., to report for duty at that post.

Second Lieutenant Frank D. Webster.—Detached from Boston Mass., and under orders to Pensacola, Fla., for duty.

Second Lieutenant D. Pratt Mannix.—Absent with leave.

Second Lieutenant L. R. Hamersly.—In February sick in quarters.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MARCH 7th.

Baldwin, George, Major. | Hardie, John, Sergt. Co. B, 20th
Dudley, Major. | N. Y. Cavalry.
Greaves, R., Sergeant. | Steinberger, Maj.
Hamilton, And., Lt. 47th N. Y. V. | Justice, Paymaster.

MARCH 11th.

Barnum, H. A., Major-General. | Seward, Benj., Lieut., 48th N. Y.
Daniel, J. Townsend, Captain. | Vols.
Kirby, R. J., Lieut., 36th N. Y. | Tower, Z. H., Brevet Major-General.
Vols. |
Lansing, J. N., Captain, Wash- | Vossburgh, Philo, Lieut., 38th N.
ington Continental Guard. | Y. Vols.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Pike's Opera House was opened for the first time for a military entertainment on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., that being the occasion of the promenade and reception of the Seventy-first regiment. This affair had long been looked forward to with eager anticipation by friends of the regiment, who were present in such numbers last Tuesday as to uncomfortably crowd the building. It is a long time since there has been such a collection of military men in New York, as almost every man in the throng was either a member or ex-member of the National Guard, or had been connected with the Army or Navy. Brass buttons and moustaches abounded, and black coats were at a discount. Quite a large number of the officers and men of the regiment appeared in their new full-dress uniform, which is very tasty and showy. We noticed also quite a number of the new uniforms of the Seventy-first was very marked, and we could not avoid concluding that, if regiments desire to give social entertainments, they must have a dress uniform. Those members who wore the new uniform would not have looked out of place in the most fashionable private ball room, while those who wore the old fatigue jacket looked by contrast like the older pupils of a military school. We think the cut-away coat adds a finish to a uniform which cannot be obtained with the frock coat, and we therefore hope the latter will not be adopted by any regiments about to choose a full-dress uniform.

The scene on entering the building was an unusually brilliant one, but this was due to the house and not to the decorations, which were very simple, consisting of a few flags placed in different parts of the house. The stage was concealed by the same arrangement as was used for the Purim ball, on the preceding evening, and the illusion was so complete that it was really difficult at the first glance to tell where the boxes ended and the stage commenced.

The programmes and order of dancing were of two kinds, both neatly gotten up; and, strange to say, we conned them both over in vain to find the names of the members of the various committees. If the committees were modest, they were not on this account inattentive or negligent of their duties, the reception committee being particularly efficient. Each lady on entering was presented with a

miniature knapsack, which on being opened was found to have the order of dancing printed on it. This device was exceedingly unique and pretty, and the demand for knapsacks was so great as to exhaust the very liberal supply which had been provided. Major-General Shaler, and Generals Ward, Burger, Varian and Aspinwall, of the First division, were present; also Brigadier-General Liebenau, of the general's staff; Major-General Rufus Ingalls, of the Army; General Duryee, Colonel King, the recorder of the M. O. L. U. S., and—but we will not attempt to enumerate any more of the brilliant array of shoulder straps there collected to the envy of the "cits" and the delight of the ladies. The music was furnished by Downing's regimental band, which was divided into two parts, one playing dancing and the other promenade music. The number of tickets issued was larger than the capacity of the building warranted, but in every other particular the promenade and reception of the Seventy-first passed off with that *clat* which is always desirable in affairs of this kind.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—In the Fall of 1866 an association bearing the above name was formed for the purpose of raising the requisite funds and erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of those members of the Seventh regiment who died in the defence of their country during the Rebellion. The association consists of three delegates each, from the Veteran Corps, the Board of Officers and the several companies of the regiment, and one from the non-commissioned staff. Article second of the by-laws of the association provides that any person who shall contribute to the fund of the association a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars shall thereby become an honorary member, but that contributions from any such person who shall not at some time have been a member of the regiment shall not be solicited by the association. The provision was introduced for the purpose of allowing the friends and relatives of the deceased who felt so disposed to subscribe, and quite a number have already availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered. A model or preliminary study of the monument proposed to be erected is now on exhibition in the officers' room of the Seventh regiment armory. The design is by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, and represents a private soldier, standing at ease, wearing the overcoat, fatigue cap, belts, etc., of the regiment. The statue is to be of bronze, and is to be placed on a granite pedestal, and is to cost about \$25,000. We have not as yet had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Ward's model, but we think it would have been better to have had some allegorical design, as statues of soldiers are decidedly common now-a-days. We do not, moreover, think the selection of the soldier's position "at ease" is a fortunate one, especially if it is intended to show that the citizen soldier is ever ready to respond to the calls of his country. We do not, however, understand that the present design has been finally adopted, and it may therefore be materially changed.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Nothing official has as yet been received touching the result of Colonel Pratt's appearance before the Examining Board, but it is pretty generally understood that he has been returned to his regiment on probation, with a reprimand. If this action results in spurring the Colonel up to a proper discharge of his duties as a regimental commander, the matter may end here, but we can hardly hope for such a result. We are assured on all sides that the Colonel has lost the confidence and good will of both his officers and men, and that the feeling against him is on the increase. In civil life Colonel Pratt is reputed to be a shrewd lawyer and a rising politician, and it is a little singular that he should willingly excite against himself the animosity of military men, as such a course cannot fail to have a detrimental effect on his political prospects. Whenever the majority of the members of an organization desire an officer to resign, the most sensible thing for him to do is to comply with their wishes. Determination and a disregard for the opinions of others may be well enough in their place, but they are misapplied when they lead a person holding an elective office to retain his position after he has lost the confidence of those whose votes placed him where he is.

The fact that Colonel Pratt was ordered to appear for an examination shows that colonels as well as second lieutenants render themselves amenable to discipline for neglect of duty, and if this case produced no other result, it would not on this account be without fruit. The officers and members of the Twenty-third, however, appear now to be more of a unit on this matter than before, and as the life of the regiment depends upon the issue of the case, it is well that they should be. It is certain that when an expression of the feeling of the regiment is called for it will be given in no mistakable terms.

For the present we await further developments, but in the meantime, if Colonel Pratt will be governed by wiser counsels, he will resign, as by such a course he can best subserve his own ends, as well as save himself from much annoyance, and this, too, without sacrificing any principle or lessening any reputation for hard-headedness he may desire to acquire or maintain.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—A battalion drill of the Seventy-first regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar was in command, and the regiment turned out eight commands of ten files each. Major-General Shaler was present at the drill, in pursuance of his plan of witnessing, during the present season, at least one drill of every regiment of the division. The General was accompanied by General Hamblin, Colonel Oakley, Colonel Allen, Colonel Fowler, Colonel Cheesbro, Colonel Bend and Major Diggs. Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First brigade, and his staff, were also present.

The drilling of the regiment, during the present season, has fallen almost entirely upon Colonel Rockafellar, and he is, therefore, entitled to no little credit for the proficiency in the new tactics which the command displayed last Thursday.

We heartily approve of the colonel's plan of having battalion drills frequently, and only wish he had some more suitable place in which to drill his regiment. In many organizations an undue prominence is given to company drilling, battalion exercises being considered as a secondary consideration, as if a regiment was more an aggregation of companies than a unit subdivided for convenience and tactical purposes. In order to have a well-drilled regiment it is necessary that the company officers should be thoroughly instructed, and this can be best effected through frequent battalion drills. In some regiments drills by division are substituted with good effect for battalion drills on account of the size of the regiment or even the wings.

Although Colonel Rockafellar has drilled his officers so frequently, we still noticed that some of them, when an order was given, did not appear to know exactly what to do, but found it necessary to look around to see what their neighbors were doing. When an order is given, the word of command is sufficient to convey to each well-instructed officer a thorough idea of what he is called

upon to do, and it should not therefore be necessary for him to see or care about what anybody else does, as they may make mistakes.

It is not a gracious task to pick flaws in a drill which was generally so good as that of the Seventy-first last Thursday, and we shall not therefore attempt it. Considering the fact that the regiment has for some time been without the services of its colonel or major, and that it has recently been compelled to adopt a new system of tactics, we think it has made most satisfactory progress.

THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble in fatigue dress for drill, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, P. M. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the adjutant at a quarter before 8 o'clock, P. M. Captain Waring, of Company G, will detail one non-commissioned officer and two men to guard the door. Said guard will report to the sergeant-major at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The commandant trusts that every member will be present at this drill, as Major-General Shaler and Brigadier-General Burger will be present to witness the manoeuvres.

The resignations of Adjutant Wallace and Captain Mooser having been accepted by the commander-in-chief, they are honorably discharged.

The following reductions, expulsions and desertions are announced: Corporal Chas. A. Rosendale, Company B, reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty. Sohn Wise, Valentine Bush, C. F. Curtis, Ed. J. Griffen, Daniel Melon and Thomas Robinson of Company K, having deserted and taken their uniforms with them, their names will be stricken from the roll. John Wood, Patrick McGee, Michael Corrigan, Michael Brady, Anthony Kaus, Stephen Brady, Joseph Thompson, James Brown, Daniel Shay and D. W. Wyatt of Company K, were expelled for non-payment of dues and neglect of duty. The above expulsions are confirmed.

Appointments: Edward J. Corbitt, adjutant, vice Wallace, resigned. Thomas F. Corbitt, sergeant-major, vice E. J. Corbitt, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Carr has appointed Lieutenant N. Gano Dunn regimental adjutant. The adjutant's office is at No. 76 Nassau street, where he can be found for the transaction of regimental business between 9 and 10 A. M., and after 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRE MARKET ARMORIES.—After the removal of the Seventy-first regiment to its new quarters in Thirty-second street, we understand that its Centre Market armory will be given to the Sixth regiment, and that a portion of the present armory of that regiment will be given to the Eighth, so that both of these regiments will have suitable quarters. This will be a good arrangement, and we shall be glad to see it carried out.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Brooke Postley has issued the following order: Second Lieutenant Frederick Breivogel, Company E, First regiment Cavalry, having been arrested by his regimental commander, on certain charges of unmilitary conduct, on the relation of Second Lieutenant John C. Offingen, Company E, First regiment Cavalry, a court-martial to try the said Lieutenant Frederick Breivogel, on such charges, is hereby ordered.

Such court-martial will consist of the following-named officers, to wit: Lieutenant-Colonel D. Gella, Third regiment Cavalry; Major John Madden, First regiment Cavalry; First Lieutenant William Gray, Battalion Washington Grays.

Such court will convene at the armory of the Third regiment Cavalry on Friday, the 13th day of March, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Major William C. Traphagen, brigade judge-advocate, will attend such court in his official capacity.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller has issued the following order: The officers and members of this regiment will assemble in fatigue, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, for instruction and drill, on Thursdays March 26th and April 9th. First sergeant's call at 8 P. M.; non-commissioned staff will report to the adjutant fifteen minutes before that time.

The full dress uniform adopted by this regiment having been approved by Special Orders No. 23, General Headquarters, is hereby ordered to be the full dress uniform of this regiment; every member, excepting those whose term of service expires previous to January 1, 1869, will procure his uniform by the 1st day of October next.

Resignations.—Colonel Theo. W. Parmele, Major John H. Bell.

In announcing the resignation of Colonel Parmele, the commandant feels that in expressing his sincere regret he but echoes the sentiment of every member; his association with us has been one of mutual good feeling and attachment, and he leaves us with our well wishes for his future prosperity, and full recovery to health.

Appointments.—Marvin S. Buttle, to be surgeon, with rank from February 22d, vice Piffard, resigned.

Discharges.—Sergeant Louis Amerman, Company E, expiration of service; Private William Johnson, Company D, expiration of service; Private George Brundage, Company D, expiration of service; Private John S. Wetherbee, Company D, expiration of service.

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An election to fill the vacancy in this company caused by the promotion of First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cullen to be captain was held at the armory on Friday evening, the 6th inst. The balloting resulted in the choice of Sergeant George W. Laird to be first lieutenant. The company partook of a supper at Delmonico's after the election at the invitation of the newly-elected lieutenant.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Colonel Post has issued the following order:

The wings of this regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the armory in Fourteenth street as follows: Right—Companies H, F, E, C, I, March 20, 1868. Left—Companies A, B, D, G, March 27, 1868. Line will be formed in the above order, Companies F and B bearing the colors on their respective evenings. Drummers attached to the several companies will report to the drum-major at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on the evenings on which their respective companies drill.

The commanding officers of Companies B and I will detail one corporal, and of other companies one private each, for guard. The details will report to their corporals, in the reading room, on their respective evenings, at 8 o'clock. All persons except the general commanding the Fourth brigade and staff, officers in uniform, and men in line will be excluded from the floor of the large drill room on the above evenings. The galleries will be open.

Commissioned officers will report in the officers' room at 7½ o'clock, and non-commissioned officers at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, March 17th, for instruction.

Privates George H. Earle, No. 123 Bowery; Stephen M. Long, No. 161 Broadway, and John O'Neil, No. 94 Chambers street, of Company B, having been duly expelled from that company, at a meeting thereof, three fifths of the members being present, for violation of the by-laws and neglect of duty, the action of the company

is approved and confirmed; the men above named are disgracefully expelled from this regiment, their certificates of membership will be surrendered and cancelled, and they cease from this date to be members of the National Guard of the State of New York.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN GREENWOOD.—The annual report of the trustees of Greenwood Cemetery says that:

The monument in commemoration of the soldiers who bravely defended the country during the war, is nearly completed; it only remains to erect the four statues representing the various branches of the military service. This is located on what has been called Battle Hill, the ground on which, from behind trees, American sharpshooters of the olden time took deadly aim at British officers, and were themselves in turn brought down. The battle of Brooklyn was fought August 27, 1776. Battle Hill commands a beautiful view of Gowanus Bay, and when completed will form one of the handsome ornaments of the cemetery. The western entrance, which was formerly reached by a very circuitous route, had been greatly improved by the grading of Fourth avenue. The trustees purchased thirty-two lots in front of the entrance, extending down to Fourth avenue, a step by which a number of liquor shops have been driven away from too close proximity to the gates of the cemetery.

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The twenty-first annual ball of this company, Captain W. Lausen commanding, will take place at the regimental armory, in Hester street, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst.

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.—This company gave a military fancy dress ball, at Central Hall, last Monday evening, that was attended by over a thousand people, which is probably as large an audience as has ever assembled in these rooms on any similar occasion. Captain John E. Meyer, the commanding officer of the company, was unable to attend on account of a death in his family. M. Arneemann, the secretary, and First Lieutenant H. Moyer, did the honors of the occasion in a most acceptable manner, and fully sustained the reputation in these matters which the company has always enjoyed. The rooms were too crowded to allow the dancers as much room as they desired, but the harlequins and merry-andrews made any amount of fun, and everybody was as jolly as need be. Among the officers of the regiment present were Lieutenant-Colonel Hillebrandt, Major Seebach, Captains Lausen, Neander and Ertz, ex-Captain Ellert, Lieutenants Martens, Wellenkamp, Ploeger and Burmeister, ex-Lieutenants Claussen and Bretmann, also Colonel Brinker and lady, Major Schultz, Captain Fischer and Lieutenant Claussen, of the First Cavalry, and Captain Schacht, of the Third Cavalry. Most of these officers were en masque in the first part of the evening, and their jokes and pranks while thus disguised added no little to the pleasure of the affair. Company A and its friends have every reason to be satisfied with the successful manner in which their ball passed off.

COMPANY A, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The first complimentary soiree tendered the members of this company by Professor Naylor took place at the regimental armory on Monday evening, the 9th inst. Company A is commanded by Captain Macdonald, and is one of the few lively organizations of the Eighty-fourth. Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant McCracken had charge of the arrangements, which were eminently pleasing to their friends and guests. In the course of the evening Mr. Hughey Golden delighted the company by dancing a fancy jig. Among the officers of the regiment present were Major Hunter, Surgeon Norvel, Adjutant Beattie, Captains Atkinson and Douglas, and Lieutenant Douglas; we also noticed Lieutenant Shaw, of the Twelfth. The soiree was a decided success.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A division drill of Companies B and K, of this regiment, was held at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., Captain William H. Cox, of Company B, being in command. We understand that these companies propose to give an exhibition drill before the close of the season.

COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The third soiree dance of Company E, Twelfth regiment, Captain Robert McAfee, commanding, took place at the regimental armory on last Tuesday evening. This company was formerly commanded by Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, and is known as the "Webster Light Guard," being named after Dr. Webster, of the Free Academy, from the graduates of which institution it was originally recruited. The Webster Light Guard is one of the best companies of the regiment, and their social entertainments are no less praiseworthy than their military manoeuvres. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel [McAfee, Major Howe, Adjutant Murphy, Captains Fahnestock, Hayes and Teets, and Lieutenants Jones, Moore, Dowley and Wilson, of the Twelfth, and Major Gilon, of the First brigade staff. Color Sergeant Gortly acted as floor manager, and Lieutenant Smith and Sergeant Bateman looked after the invited guests. The music was furnished by the regimental band, and the hall was appropriately decorated. Everything indicated that, like its immortal namesake, the company still lives, and, we may add, bids fair to grow finely.

OFFICERS' SURPRISE, THIRD REGIMENT.—The members of the Crystal Coterie surprised the officers of the Third regiment, Bendix Zouaves, while engaged in being inducted in the mysteries of the new tactics by Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix. The officers took the surprising very good-naturedly, and, in fact, before long we saw most of them with their arms around the waist of some one of their fair marauders, not, however, as an indication of the regard, which they doubtless felt, but in order that they might the better trip together "the light fantastic toe." In the course of the evening Brigadier-General Burger, commanding the Second brigade, visited the armory with Major Frolich, of his staff, as well as several other officers of the brigade. The surprise appeared to be highly satisfactory to all. The officers of the Crystal Coterie are Wm. H. Glover, president; G. B. Sloate, secretary, and J. H. Crawford, treasurer.

COMPANY B, FOURTH REGIMENT.—While the members of this regiment were busily engaged in drilling at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., they were surprised by a party of about sixty young ladies, who came with salatorial intentions. They found Lieutenant McGuinness, who was in command, very accommodating, and, accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the drill was concluded and the dance was commenced, under the supervision of Mr. John Hoey and G. B. Doscher as managers. In the course of the evening several officers dropped in, among whom were Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, major of the regiment; Captain Macon and Lieutenants Reilly, Baker, Decor, Smith and Jones.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD.—The annual invitation ball of the second company of Washington Continental Guard took place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. There were about six hundred people present, and the ball was a very pleasant affair. Captain John P. Lansing acted as floor-manager, assisted by Messrs. Feltham, Evans, Winterbottom and Sculley. The reception committee was composed of Lieutenants McKenney and Freedland, and Ensign Miller and Private George.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—On Wednesday night, the 11th inst., an election took place in this regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Steinway to the colonelcy of the Sixth regiment. General Burger presided, and his Chief of Staff, Major Frolich, acted as recorder. Major Edmund Unkart, by the unanimous vote of the officers of the Ninety-sixth, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and then Captain Andrew Stauff, commanding Company D, was in the same flattering manner elected to the majorship.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The election for major in this regiment ordered for Wednesday evening did not take place, on account of the absence of Brigadier-General Ward. As the votes stood on that evening, Captain George D. Wolcott, of Company D, would have doubtless been the successful candidate. No time for another election had been fixed at the time of our going to press.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SECOND BRIGADE.—There are already too many divisions in the State, and we should be sorry to see any attempt made to organize another in the city of New York, which is properly a single-division district. We do not believe that the proposition will be entertained by Governor Fenton, and we are certain that it is calculated to do serious injury to the National Guard interest in this city. The Second brigade is a fine command, and has a good commanding officer, but we believe in letting well enough alone.

A FEW INQUIRIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I desire to ask through your columns a few questions pertaining to National Guard law.

I joined a city regiment in 1861. In September, 1867, having previously, temporarily, removed from the district, not expecting to return under one year, business and ill-health compelled me either to ask a furlough or a discharge. I took the latter course, supposing I could fill up my time in future.

I was discharged in general orders. In 1863, my certificate was destroyed by fire. After my discharge I applied to the colonel for a new one, to have something to show for the time I had served. He refused, saying I had no right to one, and the time I had served was forfeited. In February, 1868, I am notified to appear before regimental court-martial for delinquencies in June 1867. Am I liable after being so discharged?

There are many members living temporarily out of the district which these questions affect.

Is a man liable to the law after he removes from the district although he continues to do duty?

Does a man lose all the time he has served if he receives a discharge before serving the full time?

Can he be court-martialed after being so discharged?

Am I entitled to a certificate properly written up to date of such discharge?

E. H. O.

If you removed from the city into another State for a permanent residence, and were discharged on that account, your discharge, if properly made out, is valid. A change of residence from New York into an adjacent county does not, however, exempt you from military duty in a city regiment in which you may have enlisted. If you can obtain a copy of the general order in which your discharge was announced you cannot be held to service. It rests with you, however, to prove your exemption, and we do not see how you can compel the colonel to give you a duplicate discharge. Every person enlisting in the National Guard is, according to law, held to duty for seven years, unless sooner discharged. If you enlist and are discharged you cannot claim as a right that any time you have previously served shall be credited you. Every man who has enlisted is liable to do duty until he has been discharged or received a furlough. You are entitled to a certificate written up to the time of your discharge if you fulfilled your duties up to that time.—[Editor.]

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 9, 1868. }

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending March 7, 1868:

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert A. Dimmick, captain, with rank from November 12, 1867, vice John G. Fay, transferred to Company I.
Solomon M. Ireland, second lieutenant, with rank from September 14, 1867, vice A. T. Backett, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick Andes, major, with rank from February 29th, vice Frank Marshall, resigned.
C. O. Herman Loeper, adjutant, with rank from February 29th, vice J. M. Kimball, promoted.
J. David Buerger, captain, with rank from January 22d, vice Wm. Schindler, resigned.
William Youngbleat, first lieutenant, with rank from January 22d, vice J. D. Buerger, promoted.
Jacob Heinmiller, second lieutenant, with rank from January 22d, vice Wm. Youngbleat, promoted.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Willis A. Merrifield, captain, with rank from June 9, 1866, vice Albert E. Root, removed from district.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry A. St. John, first lieutenant, with rank from January 24th, vice John C. Hazen, resigned.
Uri Clark, second lieutenant, with rank from January 24th, vice Henry A. St. John, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Doyle, captain, with rank from February 25th, vice Wm. H. Johnston, resigned.
Henry G. Wood, first lieutenant, with rank from February 24th, vice Wm. Martin, resigned.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George Gault, second lieutenant, with rank from September 11, 1867, vice George Sitter, resigned.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John M. Kelley, captain, with rank from February 21st, vice John C. Coombs, removed from State.
Robert F. Atkins, adjutant, with rank from February 21st, vice John M. Kelley, promoted.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Loveland, captain, with rank from February 22d, vice Patrick Maroney, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 7, 1868.

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.

Engineer J. Cady Brown, March 5th.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain A. C. Judson, March 2d; Captain Dominico Cuicci, March 2d.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Joseph Wright, March 5th.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James Panley, March 5th; Second Lieutenant Richard Byrne, March 5th.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frank Benjamin, March 7th; Second Lieutenant James E. Hall, March 7th.

SEA TERMS.

OUR correspondent Bob Stay, has sent us another letter, which we print below.

ON BOARD SHIP, Feb. 18, 1868.

To Honorable Mathew Walker.

HONORABLE SIR: In my last, I called your attention to the suspicions of the sail-maker who refused to mess with the boatswain and carpenter on account of the horrible suspicions that he entertained. I told you, also, of various other things that occurred on board ship. I will now proceed to describe some of the stoppers on board the ship. The first and most important one is the cat stopper. I cannot tell how it got such a name unless it was some facetiousness of the boatswain, or else to hide some of his tricks, for the only cat on board the ship is the one that belongs to him, and it never requires a stopper. The cat stopper should be properly called an anchor stopper, but then the cooper would object, as he is the bung driver, and yet if the anchor had a stopper it would be much better for the service. The only cat stopper I know of, is one celebrated John P. Hale, who stopped all the cats at one time, since which time, the stays have mouses upon them, or more properly, mice, especially about the collars. In old-fashioned ships they are quite numerous, and are used to prevent the eyes from slipping down. All this is very strange, I know. I do not see what an eye has to do with a mouse, but if we have a mouse on the stay, why, we ought to send the cat after it. I do not think there would be much danger in doing so, for if the cat got a fall, it would be only a cat-fall.

And now, my dear sir, I have to inform you of a most unheard-of occurrence which took place on board of this ship. There was a fellow standing on the quarter-deck with a tin horn in his fist, through which he fairly bellowed. No one could understand him, but, as we were rounding to into a snug harbor, he said something, which set the boatswain in a furious rage. Without more ado, he seized the shank painter and threw him overboard. He let go the cat stopper at the same time and I have every reason to believe, that the anchor fell upon the poor painter. The carpenter (the cannibal) only laughed at the deed, and seemed only to regret that he had no more of his C. H. O. K. E. to satisfy his greedy appetite. We have only two painters on board ship. One is named shank painter, the other, boat's painter. I do not know how the shank painter ever got his rate, for I never saw him paint the shanks of any one on board, but however, I suppose he must have done so at some time, as I frequently noticed the sailors' legs ornamented with blue figures done in India ink, as also their arms, and breasts were likewise so ornamented. The boat's painter never paints the boats, and I cannot tell how he got such a rate. But to proceed with my yarn. When the boatswain threw the painter overboard, every one on board seemed to think it a matter of course. I, only, of all the crew, was indignant. A few days after, a buoy discovered the remains of the painter, and a portion of them was sent to the chemist of the Smithsonian Institute to be analyzed, and the savans there sent back the following formula. C34, H20, O20, K E, which confirmed the sailmaker in his suspicions, but I thought it meant that the boatswain should be choked with a piece of hemp. But the same absurd surgeon came forward to his assistance and stated that these symbols meant, the same as before, and thus saved the boatswain from a neck painter. The gunner continues to use shoe-makers' terms. I asked him the other day what he called a certain large rope. He probably did not understand me, for he answered, "a tack," and to day I heard him give orders to one of his mates about blacking and brushes. You may depend upon it, sir, that he is either a shoe-maker, or a cobbler. I have another serious charge to make against him, for while in conversation with him about marrying two ropes, I told him that was impossible and absurd, that Matches were made in heaven.

He told me that I was a cursed fool, that they were all made at the Washington Navy-yard by one Dolly Green. I don't know who she is, but I do know that the gunner has no poetry in his soul unless he wears Yankee boots, in that case a scrap may have got into them. In truth, I now remember his singing.

The boatswain takes care of his rigging,
More especially when he's drunk.
The boy-stays supply him with swiggin',
And he cuts up the cable for junk.

You see that he alludes to me in his song, but I assure you, on my word, that I never gave him a drop. He always takes out the anchor stopper and helps himself.

Beside the boatswain's cat-stopper (which should be called a bung), he has another, which he calls the dog-stopper. Now, I never saw him stop a dog in my life. If he has dog-stoppers, why is he not employed by the mayor of New York. I am sure that with them he could stop more dogs than all the dog-killers in the city. But he never

succeeds in stopping any dogs on board ship, unless it be the hounds of the masts, and these belong to the carpenter, who will not permit the boatswain to meddle with them. The boatswain, however, has several horses; he has also bridles and bits. I never saw him saddle his Flemish horses, or use his bridle saddle or stirrups. He says he is very fond of riding, but the only thing I ever saw him ride was the fore tack. I never heard him say whether it stuck into him or not. The boatswain is evidently in love with some fair damsel, as I heard him sing the other night a sweet and mournful ditty. It was as follows:

Susan, Susan, lovely dear,
What made you weep in the cable tier,
And wipe your eye with the stun-nail goer.
Oh, Susan.

Susan, you're a lively maid,
You have a voice like thunder,
You drop a tear like a deep-sea lead,
And sing out stand from under.
Oh, Susan.

Poor fellow, I pity him. But in spite of the gunner, I know that "matches are made in heaven," and wish him success and happiness and that her tears will not knock his brains out. Respectfully,
ROBERT STAY, Reefer, U. S. N.

STANDARDS AND BANNERS.

THE different kinds of ensigns anciently in use were standards, banners, pennons, guidons, pencils and lance flags. A figure of a dragon was in use by the Saxons at the time of the Conquest, and it appears to have been retained among their ensigns of war by the early Norman princes. The Bayeux tapestry has preserved for us some of the earliest authentic examples. They were, for the most part, small in size, and generally terminated in three points. With the Crusades, when heraldry began to assume a definite form, flags became subject to established rules. Carrying a standard or banner in the battle-field was always considered a post of honor; and we frequently meet with instances of persons awarded with pensions for the valiant performance of that duty. The office of royal standard-bearer was usually granted for life, with a very large salary. Up to 1340 the royal standard of England was charged with three lions passant-guardant in pale, and in that year Edward III. began to bear the arms of England and France quarterly. The brass of Sir Symon de Felbrigge, K. G., presents an example of a royal banner. In the picture of the siege of Boulogne, temp. Henry VIII., engraved by the Society of Antiquaries from the fresco originally at Cowdray House, Sussex, Sir Anthony Browne, great standard-bearer of England, is conspicuous, waving in his hand the king's standard, charged in chief with the dragon of Cadwallader, and near to the extremities of each point with the cross of St. George. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries frequent mention is made of standards that were displayed from a species of car, which also conveyed them from place to place. The Battle of the Standard, in 1138, was so called from the car-standard which was brought into the field by the English; it was formed of a long pole placed on a car, having at its summit a silver pix, containing the Host, and beneath, three banners—those of St. Peter, St. John, of Beverly, and St. Wilfrid, of Ripon. At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, between Henry III. and his barons, "the king went forward to meet the enemy with unfurled banners, preceded by the royal ensign, which was called the dragon." When the revolted barons, with De Montfort at their head, "had reached a place scarcely two miles distant from the town of Lewes, Simon de Montfort, with his friends, ascended an eminence and placed his car thereon, and displayed his standard, fastening it securely to the car." Banners were quadrangular, like the present cavalry standards, which would be more correctly called banners. They were charged with the coats of arms of their owners, and not with any other device. The Roll of Caerlaverock gives the blazon of the banners of nearly one hundred of the nobles and bannerets who were present at the siege with Edward I. in 1300.—*The British Army, by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.*

SMALL COINS.—We have now in existence no less than fifteen coins or notes to represent the values of one, two three, five and ten cents. Leaving out the three standard silver coins, which have disappeared from circulation, we have six different notes (two for each denomination) of three, five and ten cents; and we have six coins of different styles of composition and value for the one, two three, and five cent metallic currency. We have a pure copper one cent coin; a bronze one cent coin, 95 parts copper, 4 of tin and 1 of zinc; and a low nickel one cent coin, of 88 parts copper and 12 of zinc. These weigh respectively 168, 72, and 48 troy grains. In addition to these, we have the new three and five cent coins of rich

nickel, containing 25 parts of that metal to 75 parts of copper.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE report of the President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers for the year ending in December last, states that there is a Central Branch Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, an Eastern branch at Augusta, Maine, and a Northwestern branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The institution, during the last year, supported or aided 1,867 partially or totally disabled Volunteer soldiers, and the average expense for subsistence for those in the asylums did not exceed thirty-three cents per day. Out-door relief amounted to nearly \$10,000.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

MARRIED.

RITTENHOUSE—SHAPTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 4th inst., by Rev. W. S. Langford, B. F. RITTENHOUSE, U. S. A., to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jas. S. Shapter. No cards.

DIED.

VAN NESS.—At Baltimore, Md., on the 8th inst., CHARLES McEVER V. NESS, son of the late Colonel Eugene Van Ness, U. S. A., in the twentieth year of his age.

DANA.—In San Francisco, February 12th, ABRAHAM E. WILCOX, of Colonel Samuel Dana, U. S. A., aged 25 years.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,

Solicit attention to their Tinting Watches, known as

"TIFFANY & CO. TIMERS."

These Watches, for Racing, Gunners and Scientific purposes, are superior to any yet offered, as the arrangement of the stop is such as to note time to the nicety of one-fourth or one-fifth of a second in such manner as to prevent the possibility of error in the calculation.

The following named gentlemen, having bought "Timers" and found them to be perfectly satisfactory, have kindly allowed Tiffany & Co. to refer to them:

AMASA SPRAGUE, JOSEPH McPHERSON, AGOST BELMONT, FRANK SQUIRE, GEO. G. HAYES, W. M. TILDEN, J. V. BROOKMAN, J. C. GRISWOLD, R. H. BIXBY, O. N. CUTLER, and others.

TIFFANY & Co. have also a full assortment of watches of all desirable sizes and styles, of the same quality and finish as the first mentioned, in addition to their usual stock of Frodsham's and Jurgensen's.

Particular care and attention given to the repairing and adjusting of fine watches.

TIFFANY & CO., HOUSE IN PARIS,
550 and 552 Broadway, Tiffany, Reed & Co.

The Elysian Bed,

A Spring and Hair Mattress and Palliasses combined. HAIR MATTRESSES MADE OVER IN THIS STYLE.

No. 56 J. E. FISHERLY
22 years with PATON & CO.

LACE
CURTAINS,
TURKISH
Furniture,
Fancy Chairs, Desks, &c.

56 E. 13th St., 2 doors West of Broadway.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**NORTON & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS.**

NO. 14 RUE AUVER, PARIS,

Would notify all officers of the Army and Navy who may visit Europe that they are prepared to attend to any business placed in their hands. All letters addressed to the care of NORTON & CO. will be at once forwarded or retained to await orders. In the reading room may be found the largest collection of American Journals on file in Europe. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL regularly received.

Drugs, United States and Railway Securities bought and sold.

OXYGENIZED AIR;

A CURE FOR

CATARRH,

AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,

APPLIED BY

DR. C. L. BLOOD,

NO. 9 MONTGOMERY PLACE,

BOSTON, MASS.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

Why entertain this loathsome disease when relief can be obtained? We meet those every day who are suffering from Catarrh to such an extent, that the Air Passages in the head are in a partly decomposed condition—the nose and throat filled with such a mass of corrupt matter that they are objects of disgust to themselves, and of pity to those with whom they associate.

Chronic Catarrh usually affects the head, fauces and bronchial tubes. It is invariably caused by humoral or inflammatory blood, by which the mucous membrane is made sore or inflamed, producing a copious effusion of viscid matter. If it be produced by Scrofula in the blood it is almost certain to end in Consumption, unless speedily cured, because it is impossible to entirely prevent the matter from running down the Bronchial into the air vesicles, as such is the excreting, or scalding property of the matter, its contact with the delicate linings of the air-cells at once causes irritation, and invites the humoral properties of the blood to deposit therein Tubercles and Ulcers.

Catarrh almost always attends Consumption, and frequently leads to it.

In Oxygenized Air we have a positive cure for this disease. The remedy is taken by inhalation—breathed directly into the lungs, and through them carried into the blood; thus as soon as the blood will carry it, it reaches all parts of the system, decomposing the impure matter in the blood and expelling it through the pores, and through the natural channels from the system. Thus you will see that the cause of the disease is removed, and the disease itself must follow.

In this same manner we treat and radically cure Bronchitis and Consumption. Let no one suffering from these diseases despair of relief. If you are too far away to visit our office and see us personally, write a description of your symptoms, and forward to the address below.

Send for our circular, which gives a full description of these diseases.

Out of the many thousands of testimonials received we publish the following:

DR. C. L. BLOOD,

Dear Sir: I desire to give you my testimony in regard to the value of your scientific system of treating catarrh and diseases of the Respiratory organs. I have used your remedy, "Oxygenized Air," in my practice for the last year with complete success. I have cured the worst forms of Catarrh, and a majority of the cases of Bronchitis and Consumption in their advanced stages. I unqualifiedly pronounce "Oxygenized Air" the greatest boon ever yet conferred upon our suffering race, and hope the day is not far distant when every intelligent physician will adopt your system in the treatment of all forms of chronic affections.

Fraternally yours,

L. M. LEE, M. D.

No. 199 Westminster street, Providence.

DR. C. L. BLOOD,

My Dear Sir: I have tested your remedy, "Oxygenized Air" in advance stages of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, and the results have been, in the highest sense, satisfactory; so positive am I of its wonderful power to arrest the progress of the above named diseases that I can conscientiously advise all who may be suffering from them to place themselves under the treatment at once.

Respectfully yours,

REV. R. TOMLINSON,

Plymouth, Mass.

Send for Circular, and address

DR. C. L. BLOOD,

NO. 9 MONTGOMERY PLACE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Physicians wanted to adopt this system of practice

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BREMEN,
VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloyd
Run regularly between New York, Bremen and
Southampton,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY.
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY THURSDAY.
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London,
Havre, and Southampton.
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$37 50.
From Bremen to New York.
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$85; Steerage, \$47 50.
Price of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent
in Currency.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for
which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No bills of Lading but those of the Company
will be signed.
Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered be-
fore goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton and Bremen
at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad street.

**LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAM-
SHIP LINE.**
PASSAGE TO LONDON direct, \$110, \$75 and \$30.
Currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, avail-
able for six months.
ATLANTA.....Capt. Pinkham, from N.Y. March 7th.
BELLONA.....Capt. Dixon, from N.Y. Mar. 21st.
CELLA.....Capt. Gleadell, from N.Y. April 4th.
WM. PENN.....Capt. Billings, from N.Y. April 18th.
The elegant British iron steamship ATLANTA
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct,
on Saturday, March 7th.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading
given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No.
26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE GALAXY,
FOR MARCH,
CONTAINS:
I. STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. By
MRS. EDWARDS.
II. JOHN BRIGHT AT HOME. By Richard
J. Hinton.
III. WORTHLESS LAURELS. By Kate Put-
nam Osgood. (With an Illustration by W. J.
Hennessy.)
IV. SOME CELEBRATED SHREWS. By Frank
W. Ballard.
V. A DESERTED PLANTATION. By E. B.
Seabrook.
VI. THE SECRET HISTORY OF A SUBSI-
DIZED ORGAN.
VII. THE BALLAD OF SIR BALL. By W.
VIII. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard
Grant White.
IX. ELDER KNAPP, THE REVIVALIST.
By G.
X. HOW LAMIRANDE WAS CAUGHT. By
Gaston Fay.
XI. SOUTHERN TROUBLES AND THEIR
REMEDY. By James O. Noyes.
XII. SEMELE. By E. R. Still.
XIII. THE MANNERS OF THE DAY. By the
Editor.
XIV. NEBULÆ. By the Editor

Price \$3 50 a year; 30 cents a number. Especial at-
tention is called to the clubbing terms with other first
class Periodicals, by which a saving of one-quarter to
one-third is realized by subscribers.
Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

DIGEST OF MILITARY LAWS.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington Street, Boston,
Have in press, nearly ready,
A DIGEST OF THE MILITARY LAWS OF
THE UNITED STATES, from 1860 to the No-
vember Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867,
relating to the Army, Volunteers, Militia, and
the Reconstruction of the Rebel States. Com-
piled by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. POLAND,
Captain Second Infantry, U. S. Army.
In this Digest the recent laws of the United States
in reference to military matters are divided into pa-
graphs and arranged alphabetically under appropriate
readings. All legislation on each subject is thus
brought together and exhibited in one group. The
work will prove invaluable as a manual of ready re-
ference for Army Officers, Claim Agents, and all
others interested in military affairs.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON,
A THING OF THE PAST, YET BY PHOTOGRAPHY IS
IN PERFECT KEEPING.
These Pictures are having an immense sale. A full
set, seven views, Imperial size, for five dollars. Sent
by mail anywhere on receipt of the amount.
A. J. KIDDLE, Photographer,
Macon, Ga.

LIFE IN THE WEST; or, Stories of the
Mississippi Valley. By N. O. Meeker. One
handsome 12mo. volume, 380 pages, tinted paper.
Price, post-paid, \$2. S. B. WELLS, Publisher, No.
239 Broadway, N. Y.

A SECOND Lieutenant of Cavalry, stand-
ing first on the list, wishes to transfer with a Sec-
ond Lieutenant of Artillery. Address CAVALRY,
care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

READING FOR THE WINTER.

Arrangements have been made for Clubbing THE GALAXY with other Periodicals,
which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the
Winter. By these arrangements a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. up-
ward is effected. Especial attention is invited to the following terms. The subscrip-
tions will be commenced at any time desired.

TERMS OF CLUBBING:

The Galaxy and Harper's Bazar will be sent One Year for \$6 00—Regular Price, \$7 50	
The Galaxy and Harper's Weekly	6 00
The Galaxy and Harper's Monthly	6 00
The Galaxy and The Week	5 00
The Galaxy and Our Young Folks	4 50
The Galaxy and The Riverside Magazine	4 50
The Galaxy and The Am. Agriculturist	4 00
The Galaxy and Merry's Museum	4 00
The Galaxy and The Phenological Journal	5 25
The Galaxy and Every Saturday	7 00
The Galaxy and The Round Table	8 00
The Galaxy and The Army and Navy Journal	8 00

FOR ELEVEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy,
The Army and Navy Journal, and
Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Weekly,
or Harper's Monthly.
Saving Two Dollars and One-Half on the regular
subscription prices.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy,
The Army and Navy Journal,
Harper's Bazar, or Weekly, or Month-
ly, and
Every Saturday.
Saving Three Dollars and a Half on the regular
subscription price.
Remittances should be made to

FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.

The Galaxy,
The Army and Navy Journal,
Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Month-
ly,
Harper's Weekly,
Every Saturday,
Our Young Folks, or the
Riverside Magazine for Young Folks,
And a copy of either
Archie Lovell, by Mrs. EDWARDS, or
The Claverings, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Saving Five Dollars and One-Half on the regular
prices.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

First Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition.

SCHREIBER
CORNET MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOUIS SCHREIBER'S
NEW PATENT INSTRUMENTS,
IN BRASS, GERMAN SILVER AND OTHER METALS.

Superior to all others made, and pronounced by leading Musicians, such as C. ANSCHUTZ, CARL
BERGMANN, THEODORE THOMAS, GEORGE F. BRISTOW, C. S. GRAFULLA, leader Seventh
Regiment N. G. Band, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



The improvements by which their qualities of excellence have at last been obtained result from the
skill, experience, ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, and have been secured by let-
ters patent, granted in the United States and in Europe.
These improvements relate to the FORM, the ACTION, the WATER-VALVE and the MEANS OF
CONSTRUCTION.

For Circulars, Price Lists, and voluntary Testimonials of leading Musicians, apply to
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents,
No. 31 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
JOSEPH THOMSON,
MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Late Spence & Thompson, and Richardson, Spence and Thompson,
Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CITIZENS' DRESS, AND
UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. Would
respectfully refer for reputation to present and former patrons of the establishment.
GENTLEMEN AT A DISTANCE MAY, AT THEIR REQUEST, HAVE DIRECTIONS FOR
MEASURING SENT TO THEM BY MAIL.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR,
No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to
order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the
latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present
popular styles of Scotch Costings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instruc-
tions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.

KALDENBERG & SON
Manufacture to order the finest of
Meerscham Pipes,
HOLDERS,
And Amber Mouthpieces

Of every and any description, and warranted the
PUREST of Meerscham, and to color.
Repairing done in the best style.
N.B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Exposi-
tion, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other
manufactures at the late
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867.
Address for circulars, No. 6 John street, cor.
Broadway, No. 23 Wall street, and No.
717 Broadway.

J. HENRY EHRLICHER, MERCHANT
J. TAILOR, No. 607 Chestnut st., Philadelphia,
having furnished the Graduating Classes of West Point
with Uniforms and Citizen's Clothing since 1861, re-
spectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, guar-
anteeing fit, material and regulations. Large assort-
ment always on hand. Epaullets, Chapeaus and
Shoulder Straps, etc., furnished to order.
Measure of those gentlemen who have graduated
since 1861 preserved on the books.

TO OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.
By special request of several officers, the under-
signed will attend to all orders for
GOLD-LACE UNIFORMS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.,
to be made in conformity with United States Regula-
tions, of which they have a copy. Officers of the
Navy visiting Paris are requested to register their
names.

NORTON & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 16 RUE AUBER, PARIS.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between Eighth and Ninth sts., NEW YORK.
Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
NEW YORK CITY,
No. 151 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....\$350,000
Fire Insurance in all its Branches.
GEORGE T. HAWS, President.
D. DOUGHTY, Assistant Secretary.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 240 Broadway,
NEW YORK

FORNEY'S
WEEKLY PRESS,
A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED AT THE
S. W. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHEST-
NUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

READ THE TERMS:
ONE COPY.....\$2 00 per annum
FIVE COPIES.....9 00 per annum
TEN COPIES.....17 50 per annum
TWENTY COPIES.....33 00 per annum

Those who send ten subscriptions will receive a
copy of Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe, or
one year's subscription to the WEEKLY PRESS.

Those who send us higher sums for larger clubs
may choose whatever they want for a premium. Thus,
if any person sends us a club of fifty, we will send
them Peterson's publications to the amount of \$20,
or a gun or watch, or anything else they prefer of the
same value—the article in all cases to be obtained by
us. In buying, we of course make the purchases
from those who advertise in the Weekly Press.

For full particulars regarding premiums, address
JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor of Forney's Weekly Press,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Agriculture, Mining, new Patents, and everything of
interest to everybody, finds its proper place in the
columns of FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

Stories and Poems by the best writers of the day,
American and English, appear in each number. Cap-
tain Mayne Reid, Miss Kate Field, Charles G. Le-
land, and others of equal celebrity, are regular con-
tributors. "All About the Fair Sex," is a department
especially devoted to those matters most interesting
to the Ladies. Our Fashion column is unequalled.
Editorials on the leading questions of the day; Mar-
kets; Lengthy Reviews of New Books, with extracts;
Summary of Congressional Proceedings, and the Cur-
rent News, etc., are prominent features. In fact

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS
is the great Family Newspaper of the country.

RADICAL IN POLITICS,
it hesitates not to denounce treason and traitors. It
is endorsed by all the great newspapers of the coun-
try. Send for a specimen copy.

An Agricultural Department, an Industrial De-
partment, a Housekeepers' Department, a Musical
Department, and every other department which can
add interest to a journal devoted to practical indus-
try, literature and news, will be faithfully and fully
cared for by able writers. With this view, we shall
make every effort to collect intelligence of every kind,
both from American and German sources.

All questions from correspondents, on every topic, will
receive especial attention, and be promptly answered.

THE DAILY PRESS, published every morning.
Price Three Cents. Mailed to subscribers at Eight
Dollars per annum; Four Dollars for Six Months;
Two Dollars for Three Months.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, published every
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Mailed to sub-
scribers at Four Dollars per annum.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.
All business letters for this office should be ad-
dressed to **JOHN W. FORNEY,** Editor and Pro-
prietor of THE PRESS.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts
of the world. When used, it will be paid for. No
notice will be taken of anonymous communications.
We cannot return rejected manuscripts.

J. W. FORNEY, Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Chestnut streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNIVERSARY PROMENADE
CONCERT.

E Company, Company E,
47th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
At Armory corner 4th and N. 2d Sts.,
BROOKLYN, E. D.,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18TH.
Military and Navy Representatives are respectfully
requested to appear in uniform.

A STOR HOUSE.
STETSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
BROADWAY.....NEW YORK



**A SAFE,
CERTAIN,
AND
Speedy Cure
FOR
NEURALGIA,
AND ALL
NERVOUS
DISEASES.**
*Its Effects are
Magical.*

It is an *unfailing* remedy in all cases of Neuralgia facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this *wonderful* remedial agent.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years' standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other material in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can *always* be used with *perfect* safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package.....\$1..Postage 6 cents.

Six packages..... 5..Postage 27 cents.

Twelve packages 9..Postage 48 cents.

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 130 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

STONE AND SEAL ENGRAVING.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 & 552 BROADWAY,

Would state to Army and Navy patrons, that they have recently added to the artistic force of the establishment, an accomplished workman in the above line, and are able to execute the most particular orders—many of which have heretofore necessarily gone abroad. Designs, carefully prepared for private or public seals, etc., will be returned cut in the best style, by Express, to any part of the Union.

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

IMPORTER OF

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

No. 6 Court street, Boston,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS, EPAULETS, SASHES, CHAPEAUX, HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, STRAPS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

of every Description, for the use of the

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY, AND THE NATIONAL GUARD,
No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

TRANSFER.—A Captain of Infantry, whose regiment is stationed on the Pacific Coast, wishes to transfer with a Captain of Infantry or Artillery, whose regiment is stationed on the Atlantic Coast. Address "INFANTRY TRANSFER," office Army and Navy Journal.

PAYMASTER'S CLERKSHIP IN THE NAVY WANTED.—The applicant is fully competent, as his letters of recommendation will show. Address South Atlantic, Box 5,406, N. Y. P. O.



BENT & BUSH, ARMY & NAVY CAP MANUFACTURERS,

Take this opportunity to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Officers of the United States Navy for their liberal patronage the past year. It has been our endeavor to make the best Cap that money and material could produce, and we hesitate not to assert that during the past twelve months we have manufactured

More Navy Caps than all other Manufacturers in the United States Combined, and we shall spare no pains or expense in the future to maintain our present reputation. Any officer purchasing a cap of our make that does not prove fully up to the mark in every particular, will confer a favor upon us by returning it, and receiving a new one in exchange.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND, ALSO A FULL STOCK OF ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHING GOODS.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER OF COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
BOSTON, MASS.

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

MILITARY GOODS.

A large and varied assortment of every article necessary for the use of OFFICERS in all branches of the service, made strictly according to Regulation.

MAIL ORDERS solicited, which will receive our best attention.

SOCIETY, CHURCH and THEATRICAL GOODS in great variety.

FLAGS and BANNERS made to order in the most approved styles.

N. B.—AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BURNING.

A large assortment of Flags of various qualities always on hand.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., SILVERSMITHS, OF PROVIDENCE R. I.,

Invite inspection of their

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,

Comprising Full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such a thickness that these goods possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from their beauty of design and superior finish, are undistinguishable from it.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have for many years been engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Ware of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Particular attention is called to the fact that imitations of their fine Electro Plate are extensively produced, upon an inferior base, with very light silver coating, and indifferent execution, by American manufacturers; also that there are English imitations, of similarly depreciated character, in the market. These goods are offered by many dealers, and may possibly deceive even a careful observation. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noticing our Trade Mark, thus—



Stamped on
base of
every article.

Our goods, wherever sold, invariably bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest nickel silver, and are guaranteed in every respect *superior to the Sheffield plate.*
In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway.

WM. GALE, JR. & CO., No. 517 Broadway.

By either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.



TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Cherry stems,** as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls,** having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, entirely used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore have reduced our prices to the following:

We will sell a No. 1 Pipe for \$3, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 2 costs \$4, No. 3 \$5, No. 4 \$6, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a Case and a Cherry Stem. Silver lids cost from \$3 upward, apiece, varying according to size.

Nice Amber mouthpieces for Cherry Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece.

To any one sending us an order for Six Pipes, we will send an extra one free of cost.

Any order, enclosing the amount, will be filled postage free.

We will also send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaum, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and, main of all, **not charge exorbitant prices.**

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { No. 692 BROADWAY, near Fourth street,
 { No. 27 JOHN STREET, near Nassau.

Send for circular to Letter-box 5,846.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

AS PER REGULATION.

NEW REGULATION NAVY CAPS,

With device elegantly embroidered, all of finest quality, forwarded by mail or express on receipt of \$5 00. A full assortment of Army and Navy Hats, Caps, Chapaneux, Devices, Laces, Stars, Bars, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulets, Gloves, Gauntlets, Buttons, Sword Knots, and all descriptions of Navy Devices in Solid Silver, constantly on hand at low prices.

Sporting Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

MILITARY GOODS.

Epaulets, Sashes, Chapeaux, Hats,
Embroideries, etc.,

BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., will meet in New York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence, age, date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the Army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLES. "SEVEN SHOOTERS."

The Spencer Repeating Rifle Company, of Boston, are now prepared to fill orders for

Army and Navy Rifle, Barrel 30 in.

Calibre, 50-100, with or without Bayonet.

Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre,

50-100.

Sporting Rifle, Barrel 26, 28 or 30 in.

Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.

The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy and Treasury Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various Foreign Governments; and have received the highest commendations from officers and men of all grades, and in every service. The United States Army alone have received over 110,000 of them.

The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sportsmen.

These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal dealers.

Pamphlets giving further information will be sent by mail on application.

Armory, Tremont, corner Camden street, Boston.

FINE MEERSCHAUM.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 & 552 BROADWAY,

Have now in stock an exceedingly fine importation of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS,

guaranteed to be of the purest material, with stems of the finest amber or of cherry stick, amber tipped. These pipes range in price from \$10 to \$100, many of them being exquisitely carved and mounted.

Orders will be promptly and carefully answered by Express, to any part of the United States.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS.

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOR A DOLLAR
BILL.—French China Dining Sets (best) 168 pieces, \$35.

RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS
BRONZES, PARIAN, ETC.,

No. 919 BROADWAY,
Corner Twenty-first street, NEW YORK
China decorated to order, Glass cut or engraved
pattern, and all articles at REDUCED PRICES

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA,
and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

Terms.—\$5 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address—

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.